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Morgan Iler Genealogical Research Collection

compiled by

Morgan Iler

Omaha, Nebraska

Vol. 94
William Bennie Iler Jr. (226)
VY family

Surnames: Albridgton, Beasley, Bonar, Bowen, Collins, Comas, Davis, Denmark, Donaldson, Eiler, Eller, Godwin, Iler, Iles, Isler, Jones, Mikell, Nessmith, Newton, Ridley, Smith, Thompson, Walker

Sylvester Iler's Family

SAVANNAH, GA AREA

Dates taken from Family Bible of Lovella (Iler) Davis 27 Nov 80

VY1994

Births and Marriages of Allen

VY199 VESS
Sylvester V. Iler b. Mar 15, 1882 } Married Dec 31, 1902
MARIAM
Mikell b. Mar 30, 1882

CHILDREN AND MARRIAGES

VY1991
Audrey Lee Iler Sept 29, 1903 } married Mar 26, 1924
LAWTON
Wesley L. Smith Jan 21, 1899

NAMED AFTER GRANDMOTHER? *

VY1993 EL
Janie Miney Iler Feb 23, 1907 } Married April 4, 1925
Brody D. Nesmith Dec 15, 1900
DONALD

VY1994
Lavella Iler - June 2, 1909 } Married Aug 13, 1927
Hartridge EBENEZER - DAVIS Feb 10, 1906
~~ERLENE~~

VY1992
Frank E. Iler Mar 22, 1905 } married May 20, 1928
EDWARD
Emily R. Matthew May 14, 1908
REBECCA

James VY1995
Emory Iler April 25, 1911 } May 3, 1946
Nell Ann Moore Dec 15, 1922

VY1996
William Henry Iler Sept 28, 1913 } June 28, 1938
annie Lee Rex Noyes May 11, 1913)

(over)

(1)

(1)

BENJAMIN ? Edward Horne Bell

VY1997 William Bennie Iler Feb 2, 1915
Vera Collins Feb 6, 1913
} Married June 27, 1942

VY1998 Allen O'dell Allen May 2, 1919
Frances Jean Price Mar 19, 1920
} Oct 5, 1946

VY1999 Dorothy Louise Allen Jan 3, 1923
Danforth Augustus Newton Oct 25, 1919
} Married July 9, 1939

VY199A James Walter Allen Nov 3, 1926
Delores O'Dell Anderson Nov 13, 1930
} Sep 31 1948

VY199B John Louis Allen Nov 3, 1926
Elizabeth Glynn DIXON Nov 9, 1927
} June 19, 1948

ALL OF THE ABOVE HAVE REMAINED TOGETHER UNTIL DEATH.

ASOF July 1992

Deaths of Iler's and other Family members

AUNT LOUELLA'S SON DIED AT BIRTH →

Rufus DAVIS VY:19943 June 1, 1935 GA

VY199 Sylvester (Vess) Iler August 18, 1943 GA

VY1993* Brody Donald Nesmith June 22, 1956 Tampa Fl

VY1993 Janie Ed Miney (Iler) Nesmith - Dec 29, 1960 Fla

VY1991 Audrey Lee (Iler) Smith Dec 11, 1966 Tampa Fla

VY1994* Hartridge E. DAVIS AGE 64 March 7, 1970 CHATHAM, CO. GA

VY1992* Emily R. Iler Sept 29, 1971 CHATHAM CO. GA

VY1992 Frank E. Iler AGE 69 Aug 13, 1972 CHATHAM CO. GA

VY1991* Wesley L. Smith AGE 75 April 25, 1973 St. Petersburg Fla

VY199* Miriam Mikell Iler AGE 96 June 5, 1976 GA

WITHIN LAST 5 YRS → JAMES EMORY VY1995 ILER AGE Savannah GA

VY1997* Vera Iler AGE 75 July 16, 1987 Dade City Fl.

GRANDCHILDREN of SOLVES and MIRIAM Allen

Births of Allen and Allen Relatives and Marriages

VY19941 GLORIA

* _____ Ann Davis Feb 18, 1930 — MARRIED 21 June 1953

Howard Eugene Walker July 22, 1929

VY19942 Lucia Noleka DAVIS Mar 2, 1932 — MARRIED 5 Sep 1953

* Ralph Augustus Youngblood Jr Nov 27, 1930

VY19931 Judith Gradie Nesmith Mar 8, 1939 } Nov 29, 1958

* ~~Janet~~ MYRON Bonar April 16, 1938 }

VY19991 Joseph Michael Newton Nov 11, 1940 } Dec 15, 1959

* DORIS Judy Teets July 3, 1940 }

VY19992 Danforth Augustus Newton Jr. Oct 12, 1942 — DOB

* Cheryl Diana Owens 1 DEC 1945 — Sep 11 1964 MARRIED

VY19971 William Bennie Allen Jr. 17 Aug 1944 } 10 Sep 1967

* Sandra Joyce Salerni 26 FEB 1946 } Tampa Fl

VY19993 Sylvia Louise Newton Oct 7, 1945

* Married 8 JUN 1967 { THOMAS MARION ROWE MARRIED → POB 28 AUG 43

Uncle Emory's Daughter VY19951 Barbara DIANE Allen Mar 13, 1947

4

(OVER)

Married 7 Sep 1968 uncle Odell Allen's Daughter

VICKIE ~~VV19952~~ VV19981

Jean Allen NOV 26, 1947

ROBERT * Lee Boeven POB, 10 APRIL 1947

uncle William Henry Allen's Daughter

VV19961 * " Nancy Willeine Allen Jun 22, 1950

Lee Stone DEC 10, 1943 MARRIED SEPT 21, 1973

uncle Jimmy Allen's Son VV199A1 " (Buddy) James Walter Allen Jr August 7, 1952

uncle Jimmy Allen's Daughter LIVES IN GAINSVILLE, FLA Married VV199A2

Janice Marie Allen Oct 4, 1953 uncle Jimmy daughter

HUSBAND ?

MARRIED NAME

uncle Jimmy Allen's daughter VV199A2 MAR 1972 married

Carolyn Ann Allen March 22, 1955

MAXIMILLON LEONARD COMAS 21 AUG 51

uncle Jimmy Allen's Son VV199B1

John Bruce Allen DOB 7-24-51

MARRIED Nancy RODGERS Married 20 JULY 72

uncle Jimmy Allen's daughter VV199A3

LARA JENNIFER Allen POB 26 DEC 1969

W. Allen Jr's children's great grand children

Christopher Alan Allen 30 July 1975 Tampa, FL

VV199711 2

Tracy Lynn Allen 13 DEC 1978 Tampa, FL

Aunt Louis and Uncle Top (Davis) Great grand children

Great grand CHILDREN

4 CHILDREN Divorced

married → 5 Sept 1953 Ralph Augustus YoungBlood

LUCIA NOLEKA (DAVIS) YOUNGBLOOD'S CHILDREN

VY1994Z

(1) LINDA Lou Youngblood HOOKS DOB 30 July 54

MARRIED (1) RANDY HOOKS DOB July 1952 married 28 DEC 1973

GOING TO HAVE A CHILD

(2) CHERYL JEAN Youngblood Ballard Nov 19, 1956

MARRIED (2) Charles — Ballard AGE 26 married Nov 18, 1978

(3) Ralph Augustus Youngblood III oct 18, 1960

(3)

(4) Everett Stone Youngblood oct 22, 1961

(4)

748-4969 ?

(6)

great grand Children

3 CHILDREN

SHES HAS 4 GRAND DAUGHTERS (7)

GLORIA ANN DAVIS married Children

Eugene Howard WALKER ~~21 July 1954~~

Aunt Joe's children Two Daughters otherpersons NOLEKA

DoB

1ST CHILD (1) VY199411

EUGENE HOWARD WALKER JR July 21, 1954

MARRIED CAROL TERESA HOWINGTON WALKER Sep 28 1959

DAUGHTER TESSA Nicole WALKER D.O.B. 19 OCT 1980

2nd (2) VY199412

Grandson MARRIED MARTRIDGE DAVIS WALKER Feb 22, 1956

29 NOV CYNTHIA KAREN May WALKER Feb 9, 1956

2 children VY199417

PRISCILLA Nicole WALKER DOB May 25, 1975

MICHEL MARIE WALKER

3RD CHILD (3) VY199413

Married 26 Jun 1977 Stephen Renea Walker Kirton Jun 23 1959

WILLIAM WALTER KIRTON Sep 10, 1954

DAUGHTER JESSICA ANN KIRTON DOB 26 April 1978

(7)

William B Allen
and Vera Allen

William B. Allen Jr married 10 Sep 1967 Sondra Joyce Salemi Tampa, Fl

Christopher Alan Allen — Tampa, Fl — 30 July 75

1 BOY
1 GIRL

Tracy Lynn Allen — Tampa, Fl — 13 Dec 78

JANIE ELMINEY ILER and GRANNY D. NESMITH great grandchildren

CHILD LONG DAUGHTER

HAD 4 CHILDREN

JUDITH GRADIE NESMITH'S Children

JUDITH GRADIE NESMITH married NOV 29, 1958

MARRIED JARRET MYRON BONAR

VV19931

VV199311

1 JASON BRADFORD BONAR 19AUG59

2

2 DEBORAH ALLYSON BONAR 6 SEP 60

3

3 PERRY BRIAN BONAR 9 APR 62

4

4 BEVERLY DIANN BONAR 26 DEC 1963

MARRIED 1981

UNCLE DAN AND AUNT DOROTHY (IVEY) NEWTON

grand children of Aunt Dorothy

married DEC 15 1959

"MIKEY"

Joseph MICHAEL Newton → MARRIED DORIS JUDY TEETS DIVORCED

HAD 1 BOY ← ONE CHILD

MICHAEL MANSFIELD Newton DOB 5 JAN 1961

"DANNY"

DANFORTH Augustus Newton JR

HAD 2 BOYS ← 2 CHILDREN

VV199921

DANFORTH Augustus Newton III
DOB 7 DEC 1967

(1)

MARRIED CHERYL DIANA OWENS SEP 11, 1964 DIVORCED

(2)

DAVID Wyndham Newton
26 OCT 1970

SYLVIA LOUISE NEWTON

MARRIED THOMAS MARION ROWE

8 JUN 1967 married

HAD 2 BOYS ← CHILDREN

VV199931

(1) THOMAS MARION Rowe, JR
DOB 11 DEC 1968

(2) JOHN Christopher Rowe
DOB 8 AUG 197

UNCLE O'DELL AND AUNT JEAN ILER

GREAT GRAND CHILDREN

VICKIE

JEAN ILER

MARRIED ROBERT BOWEN 7 SEP 1968 LIVE IN ATLANTA GA

2 BOYS

2 CHILDREAN

VY19952I

① JOSH Lee BOWEN DOB 28 OCT -73

2

② BRITT ARTHUR BOWEN DOB 7 MAY 76

UNCLE BILL'S AND AUNT SARA'S DAUGHTER

WILLIAM HENRY ILER AND ANNIE LEE DES NOYERS

DOB 22 JUN 50

NANCY WILLENE ILER

SEP 2, 1973 MARRIED LEE STONE DIVORCED

1 BOY CHILDREN

VY19961I

① SCOTT HOLDEN STONE DOB, 1 JUN 1976

11

James Emory Iler and Nell Ann Family Chart

grandchildren

1. BARBARA DIANE ILER 13 MAR 1947

VY19951

MAR 1972 → MARRIED MAX MILLON LEON

VY19953

2. CAROLYN ANN ILER MAR 22 1955

children

WENDY LYNN COMAS POB 4 Jan 74

DAVID COMAS

Kenny COMAS

See next page

Uncle Jahnny Iler and Aunt Betty's Son

VY199B

one son

(1) JOHN "BRUCE" Iler
married and Divorced
and married again 1980's

Uncle Iler Jimmy and Aunt Delores's children

(1) JAMES WALTER Iler JR.
"Buddy"
lives in Savannah, Ga
Aug 7, 1952

(2) JANICE MARIE Iler oct 4, 1753 ?
married to
lives in Daytona Fla.

(3) LARA JENNIFER Iler
26 Dec 1969

NOTE: Jimmy and Johnny Iler are TWINS.
D.O.B.
NOV 3, 1926

(14)

ILER's From Savannah, GA Area

WILLIAM ILER ?

VY1
WILLIAM ILER D.O.B. 1794 or 1800?
DIED 1 SEP 1862

JAMES
~~JOHN~~ ILER
ADAM

ADAM J. ILER D.O.B. 3 Apr 1839 — Civil War
VY19 DIED 15 OCT 1910

VY199
SYLVESTER V. ILER D.O.B. 15 MAR 1882
DIED 18 AUG 1943

VY1997
WILLIAM B. ILER D.O.B. 2 FEB 1915 — WWII
DIED

VY19971
WILLIAM B. ILER JR. D.O.B. 17 AUG 1944 — VIETNAM

CHRISTOPHER A. ILER D.O.B. 30 JUL 1975

TRACY LYNN ILER D.O.B. 13 DEC 1978

(14)

William Iler of Virginia? Born - 1794-1800

(15)

German Settleas of Virginia

Iler's selled in Rockingham County Virginia, called McGaheysville

Here Iler's are apparently descended from Peter Iler whose father came over to this country in the 1740's.

The Rockingham County records have one mention of a William Iler, one of Peter's youngest children.

This William was Born around 1798.??

(15)

(16)

Tampa Public Library 1981

The German Element in Virginia

By SCHURICHT

2 vols in 1

SPC
975.5004
3
S 394H

7. ADLER, FREDERICK J. 102 PAGE 81 PAGE

Index of Names Volume II

ADLER, A. p 93
ADLER, H. p. 93

ELDER, JOHN D. p-187

(16)

(d)

(17)

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
A HISTORY 1730 - 1913
JOHN PRESTON ARTHUR
Sp. C
975. 6
A 788 w

ELLER
PAGE 165
166

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P 673

The REPRINT COMPANY
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

#14 AND #15 FOOTNOTES from Information
furnished By HON. A.H. ELLER, 1912

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13
14
15
16

(17)

(18)

HISTORY OF FREDERICK COUNTY MARYLAND VOL 1 ✓
VOL 2

By T.J.C. Williams
and
Folger McKinsey

ILER 625, 634

REGIONAL Publishing Company
Baltimore
1967

FIRST CENSUS IN 1790

PAGE 625

ILER, CONROD

PAGE 634

ILER, FREDERICK

(18)

(2)

29 Jul 98
Wilkes County
Court House Museum
Obtained by Bullock

ABSTRACT OF N.C. WILLS
CRIMES (19)

ABSTRACT OF Wills 1690 - 1760

Page 180

ISLER, CHRISTIAN

CRAVEN COUNTY N.C.

Oct 4, 1747 - Nov 7, 1747 Sons: John ("one negro, and horse, saddle & bridle"), William (plantation and two negroes). Daughters: ELIZABETH and SUSANNAH ISLER. Wife: ELIZABETH. EXECUTORS Frederick Isler (Brother), John and William Isler (sons). Witnesses: Melcher Remm, James Marshall, Sarah LICKBEAT, Proven Before E. Hall; C. J.

FRANCK, JOHN MARTIN

CRAVEN COUNTY N.C.

NOV 3, 1744 Sons: John and Edward Wife: Sevil. Daughter: SUSANNAH, SEVIL, BARBARA, AND CATHERINE FRANCK, MARY WORSLEY, ELIZABETH HAROLD, EXECUTOR: Frederick Isler. Witness: Christian Isler, Melcher Remm, Fredrich Isler. The Following Lands devised plantation called "CHINPIN"; 500 ACRES on Trent River adjoining Chenpin; 640 ACRES commonly called "James marches plantation"; about 20 Negroes Bequeathed. Cattle and horses etc.

(19)

OVER

(20)

N.C.

BATH COUNTY

COLEMAN, Robert

July 9, 1721 Sept 25, 1721, Mar 29, 1722,

wife and EXECUTRIX Mary, daughter

ELIZABETH - Isler, Mary White.

Granddaughter: Mary Isler, grandson;

David Dupuie, wife's son;

DENNIS ODIER.

Children
SARAH ILES
ANNE ILES
MARY ILES

Brother JOHN ILES

SOUTH CAROLINA

Joseph Iles
of Bristol
merchant
S. John
Inc.

XII p-216 GREENLY

1750 - 116

JOSEPH ILES 7 JAN 1748/49
CITY OF BRISTOL, THE RICHMOND

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGY

1908-1909

IX p-82-83
XII 216

CHRISTIAN ISLER of CRAVEN COUNTY
& PROVINCE of N.C.

1701-1786 RATCLIFF

NORTH CAROLINA TAXPAYERS

10b

ISLER, FREDERICK	14 SLAVES	CRAV	1769
JOHN	4 SLAVES	CRAV	1769
WILLIAM	8 SLAVES	CRAV	1769

ROSTER OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NICHOLAS ICER 14487

DAYS 53 PER 5

MAR - 1776 to MAY 1776

On The Publick of N.C. to Capt Charles Polk for Service done By him and Company of LIGHT HORSE to BRUNSWICK IN THE SERVICES FROM

10

Call Iler's Family

VY191 VY19 VY19*
William Call Iler 1st son of Adam J. Iler and Sarah Jane Donaldson Iler

VY191 VY191*
William Call Iler Married Ella Mitchell They had one son.-

VY1911 VY1911*
Welborn Carl Iler " Edith Ronella McElveen - They had 6 children

VY19111 VY19111*
1st- Wauweese Iler Married Delmas Clayton Lanier - They had no children

VY19112 VY19112*
2nd- Elwin Reginald Iler Married Lillian VanLandingham - They had no children

VY19113 VY19113*
3rd- Windell Hautense Iler Married Solomon Ray Trapnell θ They had 3 children

VY191131 VY191132 VY191132*
(1) Stilled Borned (2) Penny Sue Trapnell Married to Joel W. Sikes - 3 childr

VY1911321 VY1911322 VY1911323
(2a)- Julie Iler Sikes, (2b) Greg Sikes, (2c) Carol Kay Sikes

VY191133 VY191133*
(3)- Solomon Ray Trapnell,Jr.(Solly) Married Martha Moss - 2 childred
(3a) Judson Trapnell (3b) Lauren Trapnell - Adopted 12-81

VY19114 VY1911331 VY1911332 VY19114*
4th- Sarah Elise Iler Married Gerald Carter Bacon - They had no children

VY19115 VY19115*
5th- Jessie Kate Iler Married William Ernest Buie - They had 2 children

VY191151 VY191151*
(1) Jessica Lynn Buie Married Charles Woodward Lee, III- They 3 Children

VY1911511 VY1911512
(1a) Benjamin Jarrett Lee, (1b) William Wesley Lee, (1c) Amy VY1911513
Elizabeth Lee

VY191152
(2) Ginger Wauweese Buie - Not married

VY19116 VY19116*
6th- Edith Lorene Iler Married J. Hobbs Lanier - They had 1 child

VY191161 VY191161*
(1) Candace Ranee Lanier Married Ronald Kelly - They had 1 child & 1 stilled
(1a) 1st stille borned, (1b) Patrick Kelly

VY1911611 VY1911612

15

19897

Will of WILLIAM ILER, Bulloch County, Georgia Book 9A pg 76-77
Made:1 Sept 1862; probated Sept Term 1862.

22

In the name of God Amen. I, William Iler of the County of Bulloch and State of Georgia, being of sound and disposing mind and memory and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs while I have strength so to do, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all wills made by me at any time heretofore made by me and; First, I commit my soul to God who gave it and my body I desire to be buried in the Family Burring ground, and my worldly estate I dispose of as follows:

19904

1st. I will and desire that my three grandsons namely George W. Martin, 19901
19902 John I. Martin and Reuben C. Martin each have a horse bridle and saddle as they respectively come of age at twenty-one years old; also for the three above named grandsons to have one distributive share of my estate divided amongst them.

19931

2. I will and desire that my daughter Anny E. Iler have a bed and bed clothes also two cows and calves.

19936

3. I will and desire that my daughter Sarah E. Iler have one bed and bed clothes also two cows and calves.

20219

4. I will and desire that my daughter Margaret Iler have one bed and bed clothes also two cows and calves.

19898

5. I will and desire that my beloved wife Elizabeth Iler have all the remainder of my estate both real and personnal whenever and wherever to have and hold for her own use and benefit during her natural life.

19937

6. I will and desire that my son Adam J. Iler have all the land on the south side of Luke Mans Swamp being the place whereon I now live but not to take effect untill the death of my aforesaid beloved wife.

7. I will and desire that all of my effects that is not hereby disposed of (at the death of my aforesaid wife Elizabeth Iler be sold and equally divided among all of my children share and share alike.

19937 ?

8. I also do constitute and appoint my son Adam J. Iler and James I. Miller the sole executors to fulfil and execute this my Last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I the said William Iler to this my will consisting of the foregoing sheats of paper by my hand and seal this the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, signed sealed and published and declared by the above named William Iler as his Last Will and Testament in presence of us who at his request in presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

John E. Gibson
James Denmark
J. S. Denmark, J.P.

William his x mark Iler

Bulloch Court of Ordinary, Sept. Term 1862. The Will of William Iler being produced in open court for probate by the Executors Adam J. Iler and James J. Miller who filed these petition to prove the same, and John S. Denmark, one of the witnesses, to wit, having subscribed the following affadavit endorsed on said Will Sept. Term 1862 of Bulloch Court of Ordinary came into open court at this regular term of court, John S. Denmark and being duly sworn deposeth that he saw William Iler sign and publish the within as his Last Will and Testament while of sound and disposing mind and memory, that he witnessed the

23

same for him at his request and in the presence and he saw John E. Gibson and James Denmark do so likewise and that the same was executed voluntarily by him on the day it purports to have been executed.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
1 day of Sept. 1862.

(Signed) J. S. Denmark

William Lee Sen., Ordinary

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of William Iler; in the Court of Ordinary of Bulloch County, Sept. Term 1862.

It appearing to the court from the testimony that the instrument in writing sayeth to be propounded and purported to be the Last Will and Testament of William Iler was duly executed by the said William Iler as his Last Will and Testament the said William Iler at the time of executing said instrument in writing was of sound ~~mind~~ and disposing mind and understanding and that the said instrument was executed in the presence of John E. Gibson, James Denmark and John S. Denmark, where in the presence of each other and of the said William Iler and at his request signed there (sic) names ~~as~~ as witnesses to the due execution of the same, it is considered that the said instrument in writing is the Last Will and Testament of the said William Iler and as such ordered to probate and record and that Adam J. Iler and James J. Miller be executors named in said Will be qualified this 1st day of Sept. 1862.

(Signed) William Lee Sen., Ordinary

Adam J. Iler, one of the executors named in the Will of William Iler came before the court and was qualified to execute said Will Sept. 1st, 1862.

William Lee Sen., Ordinary

Recorded this 2nd day of Sept. 1862.

David Beasley, D.A. & C.C.O.B.C.

(don't know all this, but means
Clerk, Ordinary Bulloch County

(E.

Feb 9, 1997

Adam Allen apparently writes to his relatives in 1887.

Bill

...resentatives,

Ga. July 4th 1887

GEO. W. HARRIS[illegible] STATE PRINTER.

...W. G. My Dear and Much ...with and through the greatest ...that I take the Liberty of penning ...ther of all Righteousness Enable ...ng absence I write you as one ...he greatly admonished I was ...coming to the railroad but for ...h I omited the same but I did ...going to, for reasons, as they are so ...my advice that I do not what the ...Inhoped that you did not go to the ...e you spoke of when I was home, now I want you to stop and think ...nd see where you are casting yourself to now you are old ...nough to have the judgement all termed of a man and now ...want you to think of your conduct, no that I no of anything ...norsous that you have done but in this way make yourself more ...tudy become a patron for young men first I have been made ...tremble In the way you talk to your ma, dont you know ...hat the promise to the obedient child to the parents is a ...ng life upon this Earth now My most affectionate Son I wish ...e will consider this matter and what ever may happen ...t Leave your mate. Stay all night be there at all times

F.S.

House of Representatives,

Atlanta, Ga. July 4th 1887

GEO. W. HARRIS[illegible] STATE PRINTER.

19939
age 21

W. C. My Dear and Much Esteemed Son It is with and through the greatest desire for your welfare that I take the Liberty of pening you a few lines. May the Father of all Righteousness Enable you to think of the same In my absence I write you as one who wishes your welfare to be greatly admonished I was desirous to talk with you on coming to the railroad but for fear I would not a vail much I omited the same but I did [illegible] to avoid going to such things, as they are so abused but I wish you to take my advice not to do not what the correct name is but I am really Inhoped that you did not go to the [illegible] you spoke of when I was home, Now I want you to stop and think and see where you are casting yourself to Now you are old enough to have the judgement all termed of a man and now I want you to think of your conduct, No that I no of anything dishonorous that you have done but In this way make yourself more fully become a patron for young men first I have been made to tremble In the way you talk to your ma, dont you know that the promise to the obedient child to its parents is a long life upon this Earth Now My most affectionate Son I wish you to well consider this matter and what ever may happen Dont Leave your ma to Stay all night be there at all times

House of Representatives,

Atlanta, Ga. 188

GEO. W. HARRISON, STATE PRINTER.

when Ever might begins to arrive, please take the admoni
one who wished your welfare to be a state of happiness now
may think it hard to abandon all such as going to ficdinicks an
such places and then the most horrible thing is, must have a Battle o
which is awful to appear before the Living God with
such charges and ... a gain this way on pretense of going from
place to place pretending as going to see such and such girls, my
dear Sir you had better be aware of such and be very careful
and when ever speak of such Ladies as the greatest
friend of any thing Else In the sight of men and also of th
laws of the Land and of God now I wish you to be careful an
abandon all such Stay at home In my absence try to have the
mind of a man so that those around may see and give you
great credit for the same not Let them have it to say you are pas
day of correction Now My Dear Child I truly desire you to
consider this short Epistle and give due consideration to the sam
one as a father who wishes you well and my heart Burns within
Breast for your welfare now I wish you to try the admo
for one month and see if you are not better Satisfied
one great request I have to make from now on never be caught
drunken Streets, and if you are not worried in reading
this a little more I want you to bear in mind the time

(25)

approaching [illegible] you will be sorry and have to
probly of your treatment towards your parents
most Especially your Ma Is the closest tie you have on
Earth your friends as you think will be no friends in time
of need, once more I wish you to try those points and see if it
prove to be the best in the end be very careful that you may become
be highly respected with all never speak Evil of any one that is
of the most awful things that can be mentioned
Now will you or not yield to this admonition and if not I
wish you to remember It and dont say when Its too Late that
you was not thus advised you are now old Enough to see the
same Is for your good and may the God and Father of all Heaven
help and Direct you to read and Stamp the same upon your
mind Is the heart desire of one who wishes you well
I will Stop for the present but the half has not been told I could
tell you in the [illegible]s of advice for hours but I will stop untill
I here from you, Early will you please Let the Horses Stay in
the Lot and give them the best of attention, also watch over my
little affairs and rush forward Luck Every thing to Its place
Keep your mouth wood And try to be obedient- All this will
be for your good now I cant hardly Stop but then I will
intill this hight-time I hate to stop for I am free of words —
I cant Say when I will be at home again but I hope in the
Course of two or three weeks may the Lord help you to consider
In my Desire
Your most humble Father on your part and
Most Respectfully
O A J Iler

19937

Been to church heard a
very good Discourse
with the best of advice

(68)

House of Representatives,

Atlanta, Ga., Sept 30th 1887.

Continued to Cousin Pet Corinne Now My
Most Loveing Boys I will Endeavor to note you a few
words of Lecture first It is my Hearts full desire and
wishes to the good Lord of Heaven for your good welfare
and great Prosperity Now you Should first above all
things never Speak Evil nor harsh to your Ma, Love and
obey her above all things upon Earth for I say to you ab
one that Love you Kindly She is your best friend above
all others Now Boys you must be careful how you
Speak at all times and most particular who you are speakin
to and never say [illegible] for above all things Keep
out of questions and Difficulties never Lend no Ear to from
any one never Even Tell what you hear Keep all things
to your self Ears carries Lo also Bringers of the same
Now May the God and Father of all Heaven help you to
make all the friends you can most Specially make good
and best of friends of them that Speak Evil of you. Now
the first thing for you to give thought to. Is stop and think
of how Ever have gained [illegible] thing by Talking or telling
what you here about others there is plenty to Talk to
Stay away without you Now My Boys bear this In
Mind and try to be more content at Home dont Leave

(15)

[illegible] always gone stop and think where you are
[illegible] do it is dinner and I never stop for the present
[illegible] most affectionate

Father until Death
A J Lee

I did not get half through
writing you

(29)

House of Representatives,

Saturday

Atlanta, Ga., Oct 1st 1864

Geo. W. Harrison, Pr.

Now to my most Dearly Boy's

As I am at Leisure this morning I write with the help of Divine and Heavenly Father Endeavor to drop you a few words In the way of Lecturering as I did not complet the note I sent you the other day — Now as one Father who wishes the good and great welfare ~~welfare~~ of his Boy's does above all that can be, for them to be or for you Both to be more Study In the future than you have been In the past always watching for your Own Benefit Never fooling as to said your Earnings In Idleness Let your Labors to be of Some benefit Never Spend one Nickle without you have cause so to do the most of Boys Do apt to certainly Spend Money that there Is no need of which when they become to be men when too Late they are then called to See how Simple and foolish they were. I am now greatly In hopes that you both will watch this and If you have one dollar to Spend you will Invest It where It will be a Benefit to you and Keep It untill you be able to put one to It. now Boys around Stores very often by Legard and other such that Is all nonsense and which Is no profit unto the Seller I do Sincerly you Boys will now If

I mean for Jere to go to the gate or some where Else In that direction If I am not hindered I will be there about one & half hours by the sun If any occurs that I cant get off I will write you Later, I will send your ma a note Later than this If nothing forwents

Yours most Sincerely

A.J.TLER

(31)

Germans in the Colonial Southeast

by

Jacqueline Young

(13)

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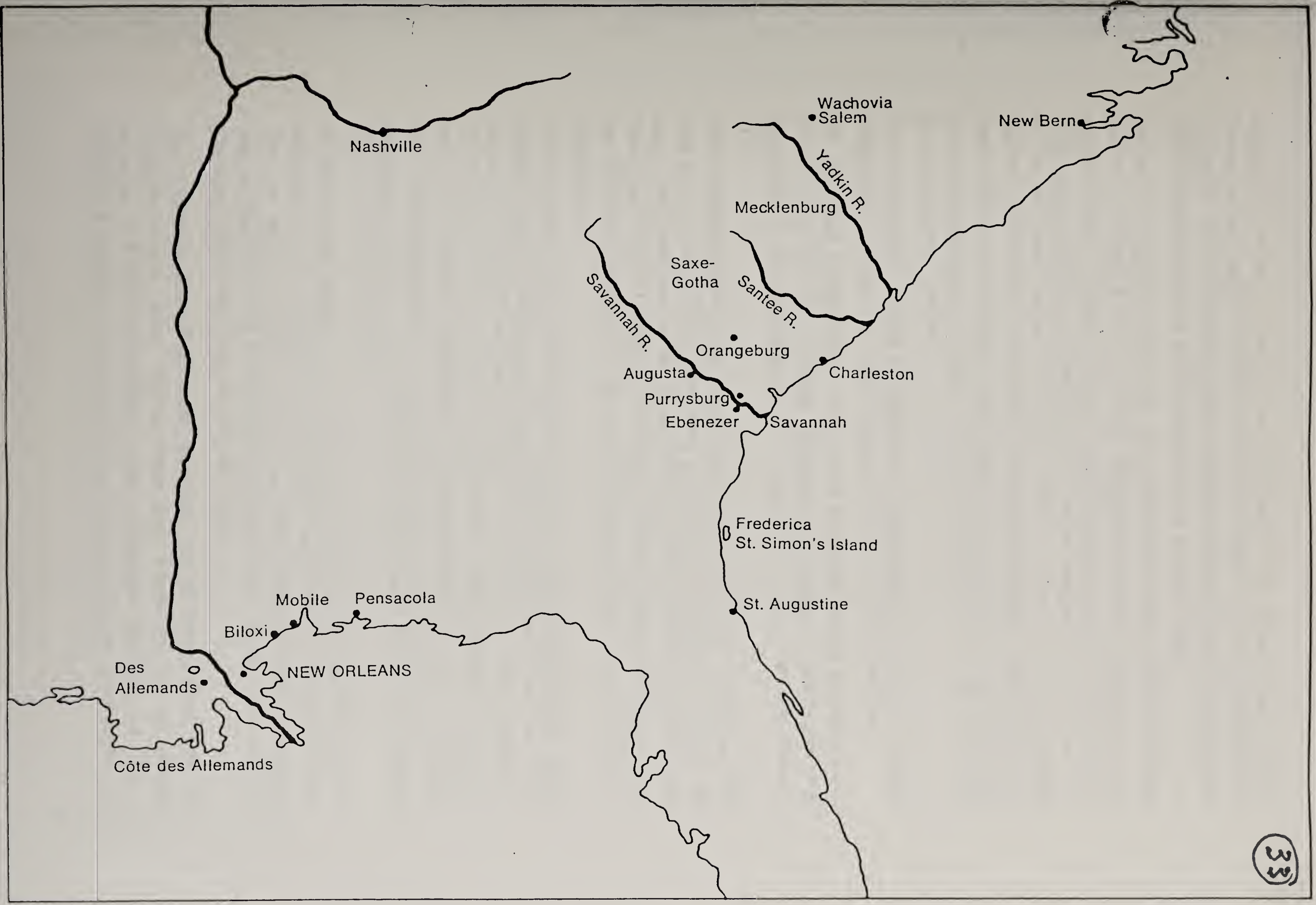
Nashville
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Augusta
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Purrysburg
Ebenezer
Savannah
Frederica
St. Simon's Island
St. Augustine
Mobile
Pensacola
Biloxi
NEW ORLEANS
Des
Allemands
Côte des Allemands

Eighteenth century America was dominated by three great powers: France, whose empire stretched from the mouth of the St Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi; Spain, which dominated Florida; and England, which controlled the rest of the colonies along the East Coast.

One of the principal causes for the emigration of the German speaking peoples to America was to escape persecution by the Catholics in the mother country. Britain was the only Protestant power in the colonies. With some exceptions, therefore, most German emigrants in the first half of the eighteenth century settled on British territory. In the southeast, this comprised North and South Carolina, and Georgia. The settlers were later able to move further west when French positions were challenged by the British during the great French and Indian war, in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The very earliest records of Germans in the southeast go back to the late seventeenth century, and show German explorers in the Carolinas.

The first was Peter Fabian, a Swiss and a member of the expedition sent out in 1663 by the Carolina Company in England. His report was contained in the earliest history of Carolina by John Lawson, London, 1709.

More extensive discoveries were made by John Lederer, a German who was sent by Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, to explore the land south and west of the James River in 1669 and 1670. At this time, North and South Carolina, containing only two white settlements, were one province, governed by the Lords Proprietors under the trusteeship of Charles II.

From Lederer's map and journal, it has been ascertained that he passed through North Carolina and into South Carolina as far as the Santee River. The journal, written in Latin, was translated and published by Sir William Talbot, governor of Maryland, after Lederer fled to that state from Virginia. Englishmen who accompanied him on his expedition soon had abandoned him and turned back to blacken his name in his home state. Lederer, who continued his explorations alone, was therefore forced to flee on his return.

A third early explorer was the direct cause of the earliest German settlement in the Carolinas. Louis Michel was sent by his home canton, Bern, to select a suitable tract for a Swiss settlement there. Travelling also in Maryland and Pennsylvania, Michel finally chose a site in North Carolina. This became the town of New Bern.

The settlers in New Bern were, however, not all Swiss; there were 650 Palatines among them. Driven from their homes by the accumulated miseries of French devastation in the seventeenth century, the War of Spanish Succession (1701—1713), bad rulers, religious persecution, and

finally the particularly severe winter of 1708/09, these formed part of a mass emigration from Germany numbering thousands.

By the end of 1709, approximately 13,000 Germans from the Palatinate and its surrounding area had gathered in London, where they were willingly sheltered by Queen Anne, England, being connected with the Palatinate by faith and family*. Most of them hoped eventually to find new homes in the American colonies.

Their vast numbers created an enormous problem for the English government. Camps were set up for the refugees, and donations collected. Some were re-settled in Ireland, some in England itself, and 3,000 were sent to New York. 650 of these immigrants joined Swiss colonists who were in London on their way to North Carolina. This group was accompanied by Louis Michel, and a fellow Swiss commissioner named Christoph Graffenried.

These two had obtained liberal terms from the Lords Proprietors, one of whom was the English social reformer the Earl of Shaftesbury. They paid 20 shillings sterling for every hundred acres of land, and agreed to pay an additional sixpence yearly for each hundred acres. A further 100,000 acres were to be reserved for 12 years, by which time the settlement should be firmly established. The Palatines, among whom were many artisans and mechanics, as well as the expected viniculteurs and farmers from the Rhinelands, were given free transportation, clothing, livestock, and the agricultural implements necessary to work the land. On arrival in North Carolina, they were to receive 250 acres each. They eventually arrived there in December, 1710 and founded the town of New Bern (Newbern) at the confluence of the Neuse and the Trent rivers. Graffenried was subsequently made a baron.

The lot of the New Bern colony was not a happy one, for in 1711, shortly after their arrival, the Tuscarora Indians declared war on all the white settlers. Although the Indians' true quarrel was with the English, who had made servants of their people, they were naturally unable to distinguish between the peaceful Germans and the hostile English. In a surprise dawn attack on their villages, 130 white settlers were killed, including 60 Palatines from New Bern.

At the time, Baron de Graffenried was exploring the Carolina lowlands with Lawson, British surveyor-general of the province. Unaware of hostilities, they stopped at an Indian village, expecting to find hospitality, but were taken prisoner instead. Lawson was executed, but de Graffenried

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* England had been instrumental in securing religious toleration for the Reformed Church in 1705 there, and Karl Ludwig, the Palatine elector, was Anne's cousin.

escaped by claiming he was King of the Palatines, declaring the Indians had no right to murder royalty. His life was spared in exchange for a guarantee that the Palatines would conduct no hostilities against the Indians. The pact was observed in the ensuing war of revenge by the English settlers: the Palatines acted only as informers for the English government. The Tuscaroras were eventually defeated and dispersed to New York where they joined the Confederation of Six Nations, an act beneficial to the settlers since it left the land clear for them.

In 1714, de Graffenried abandoned the colonists, having mortgaged the title to their land to his own creditors. The unfortunate settlers petitioned the Lords Proprietors for 400 acres of land per family and two years to pay for it. Their request was granted. Michel stayed; his descendants, bearing the name Mitchell, still live in North Carolina. Descendants of de Graffenried can also be found in the state.

The second recorded German settlement in the American colonies was in the colony of Louisiana. This was governed by the French. The Germans here therefore provide an exception to most of their compatriots who preferred to establish themselves in the Protestant British colonies.

Here, as with New Bern, the settlers were exploited, seduced by the false promises of John Law, Scottish financier and founder of the Bank of France, and the Mississippi Company. This, a subsidiary of Law's Compagnie des Indes, based in Paris, was established in 1717 for the purpose of developing Louisiana, and resulted in one of the most speculative booms of the century, the "Mississippi Bubble". Speculation in the land was encouraged by exaggerating the company's prospects, and by 1719, Mississippi stock was selling at fourty times its face value. Settlers for the colony were recruited by the distribution of pamphlets, describing Louisiana as an "earthly paradise", with fertile soil, balmy air and golden sands. Accounts vary as to how many Germans were taken in by this, but it is generally agreed that about 2,000 eventually arrived in Biloxi, then capital of Louisiana, in 1719, many more having been lost on the way. Law's agents were especially successful in the Palatinate due to the conditions previously described.

The settlers arrived to find that no provisions had been made for them. Agriculture was unknown, and the settlers had to rely on provisions from France, which often did not arrive. A state of semi-starvation is said to have existed even in 'normal' times. Added to this were the tropical diseases to which many became victims.

Law himself was ruined a year later when cautious investors began selling their stock. He fled to France to avoid arrest.

There was then no help at all for the settlers. Of those that were left, some sought refuge in previously established European settlements; others

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died in Biloxi and nearby Mobile; still more marched to New Orleans, residence of the Louisiana governor, Bienville, demanding to be returned to Germany. Bienville was apparently reluctant to let the settlers go, since they were family-men, and provided a welcome contrast to the French colonists, consisting mainly of soldiers. Since the settlers are said to have outnumbered the inhabitants of New Orleans at that time, the governor did his best to placate them, re-establishing them a few miles above New Orleans. This area was consequently dubbed the "Côte des allemands".

Alsatians and Württembergers had also been settled at Law's instigation, by a Swedish captain named Karl Friedrich d'Arensbourg in the St Charles district above New Orleans. The Lac des allemands, and the town Des allemands remain as reminders of them.

The settlers had a very hard time in this area. The land was covered by a thick, semi-tropical forest, and supplies from the Compagnie des Indes, reorganised after Law's collapse, were few. The colonists are said not to have owned a horse for ten years, and a census taken in 1724 records seven cows for fifty-six German families. The settlers did, however, succeed in making their community prosperous, although some left for the more equitable climate, physically as well as religiously, of Penn's colony.

By 1750, the German settlement was the most prosperous and important in the region. In fact, the colony as a whole prospered under Bienville and the Compagnie des Indes, which brought many more European settlers and Negro slaves there. Slave labor enabled it to begin exporting goods like silk and tobacco to France in the 1720s.

For the next German settlement of note, it is necessary to move to South Carolina. The first Germans there resided in Charleston; it has been hypothesised that some settled there instead of going to New Bern. They are doubtless the Germans encountered by the Salzburgers when they landed in Charleston on their way to Georgia in 1734 to establish the major German colony in the region.

The first major South Carolina settlement, however, was founded, ironically enough, by a former director of the Compagnie des Indes, Jean-Pierre Purry of Neufchâtel, Switzerland. He founded the town of Purrysburg, located some 30 miles inland from the coast on the east bank of the Savannah river.

After Law's ruin he visited South Carolina and, finding it suitable for colonization, decided to turn it to his profit, employing the same methods as Law. He apparently published a remarkable pamphlet extolling the advantages of countries under the influence of the sun "at the precise angle of the 33rd degree of latitude", which position South Carolina was fortunate enough to occupy! Having no success with this, he is said to

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have published another tract in 1731 praising the virtues of life in South Carolina. According to this, a man need only work two or three hours a day there; if he travelled, he would see stately buildings, noble castles, and an infinite number of cattle!

Similar tactics were used to increase the population of South Carolina once it had been initially settled. One pamphlet purporting to contain the impressions of the Swiss already there was circulated in Switzerland and the Palatinate. Called *Der Nunmehro in der neuen Welt vergnügt und ohne Heim-wehe lebende Schweitzer*, it described a land where wild turkeys were found in flocks of five hundred, geese furnished choice feather beds, and game was so abundant that bison practically begged to be shot. Venison tasted better there, bears were smaller and friendlier, and the wolves easily tamed. This tract was so successful in recruiting settlers that the government was obliged to counter with a pamphlet detailing the disadvantages of emigration. This described the dangers of the passage, the slavery awaiting colonists on arrival, and the inconvenience of lack of implements to harvest the land, however fertile it might be. The pamphlet ended with an appeal to patriotism. Nevertheless, Purry's methods were successful. He brought 170 settlers with him on his first journey to establish Purrysburg in 1732; this initial group was later joined by 200 more. Purry received 400 pounds sterling for every hundred settlers, who were allotted 40,000 acres on the eastern side of the Savannah by the Lords Proprietors.

The German Lutherans in Purrysburg had no minister of their own, and relied on their judge, Holzendorf, a Berliner, who read to them from a book of family prayers. After the establishment of the Salzburger settlement at Ebenezer, Georgia in 1734, the Germans turned to its pastors, Bolzius and Gronau, for their spiritual needs. The pastors' diaries contain detailed accounts of the spiritual and physical condition of the Purrysburgers. From them, we learn that a minister had accompanied the first expeditions, a M. Bignion, a Frenchman who had received Episcopal ordination from the Bishop of London on the way to South Carolina. According to the pastors, however, he only preached in French, and they wrote to Francke, head of the Pietist church in Halle, to ask for a German pastor for the Lutherans in Purrysburg. This however, could only be granted when "they have 100 families of our denomination living in Purrysburg".

At first, the pastors' reports of the town's inhabitants are favorable. When Bolzius visited the town in June, 1734, to baptise a child and give Holy Communion, he reports that although the people had very little, they showed him every conceivable kindness: "they took Holy Communion with great reverence and praised God from their hearts for having honored them with this good deed". Gradually, however, the tone of the descriptions changed. By 1736, the pastors are deterred from visiting Purrysburg by

"the many disorders that are the fashion among the people there". Eight Lutherans who come to Ebenezer from Purrysburg to take Holy Communion in April, 1736, are duly admonished for their intemperance!

The Ebenezer pastors' diaries show a similar decline in the physical conditions in Purrysburg. Initially, in May, 1734, Bolzius reported good conditions in the town:

"*This town of Purrysburg is built up high on the bank of the river. Since a good many people of means are living here, it is to be hoped that it will become a fine city in a short time. The people here tend to their fields and gardens with much diligence, and you can already buy meat, eggs and garden vegetables here more easily than in Savannah.*"

Efforts were indeed made to ensure the success of the town, and only upright settlers seem to have been recruited. Sources quote Purry's list of conditions for potential emigrants as stating that no servants would be permitted unless they were carpenters, vine-planters, husbandmen, or good laborers. They must have

"*at least three or four good shirts, and a suit of clothes each . . . expert carpenters shall have suitable encouragement . . . As to those who go to settle on their own account, they must have at least fifty crowns each, because their passage by sea and victuals will cost them 20—25 crowns, and the rest of the money shall go to the procurement of diverse things which will be absolutely necessary for the voyage.*"

Convincing as this sounds, one wonders whether the money for the "diverse things" did not in fact end up in Purry's own pocket!

The colony made a good beginning: vines were planted, also mulberry trees, the silk industry in the southeast being started, to the chagrin of Bolzius, who could not persuade his flock in Georgia to begin silk-raising in earnest until 1741. This initial prosperity appears, however, to have been superficial and short-lived. The diaries of the Salzburger pastors for 1735 and 1736 give a different picture.

In their daily register for the 14th November, 1735, the pastors describe a widow from Purrysburg who wishes to marry a Salzburger and move to Ebenezer because of her misery in the former town. She is, however, unable to leave Purrysburg until she has paid back her passage money from London to South Carolina, a sum of 30 guineas. The pastors comment sympathetically that

"*it is a hardship for poor people in Purrysburg that they are compelled to pay their passage money and, after a few years have passed, a heavy interest, namely 10 %. If the family is large, then they receive much land,*

namely fifty acres per head, and for this, whether they have built anything on it or not, they must pay a ground rent after ten years (which are calculated not according to the time of arrival of each of the colonists, but of the establishment of the city of Purrysburg)."

The report continues in the following, distressing manner:

"*Among the people there, there is such misery as cannot be described . . . many more colonists are expected at Purrysburg, and then the misery will become even greater; for provisions are lacking, and what is given to the colony goes through dishonest hands. We do not like to think of particular circumstances, for then the misery there would become even more apparent and palpable. The sighs that are made because of Mr Purry alone are uncountable.*"

On the 26th August, 1736, the pastors record the death of Purry, and that "in Purrysburg almost everyone is sick of fever". After Purry's death, the settlers had even less support, and by December of the same year, the Purrysburgers are reported to be moving away for lack of assistance:

"*it looks wretched there (Purrysburg) now, almost everyone is moving away and leaving his house and garden behind. And many of them are just dying away.*"

The colony did in fact eventually fail due to sickness, and Purry's failure to keep his promises. However, it remained in existence — barely — until the revolution, when it became the first headquarters of the patriot army under Lincoln. The British later took possession of it, and the people remaining there dispersed to other parts of the Carolinas.

The years 1734—1744 saw 12,000 Swiss and Germans emigrating to North America, some settling in New Bern, others founding new settlements in the south.

The most famous of these is the one founded by the aforementioned Salzburgers, who emigrated to Georgia in 1734. Their settlement became the most prosperous in the Colonial South.

The motive for the emigration was again religious persecution. In 1731, Archbishop Leopold Anton, Count of Firmian, decreed that all Protestant Salzburgers would have to recant their faith or leave their country at once on penalty of death. The growth of protestantism in this ecclesiastical principality, supposedly totally Roman Catholic, was a great phenomenon. After almost two centuries of persecution, Salzburgers still refused to obey the established church. A phenomenal 25,000 abandoned their homes after the decree. Their expulsion aroused the piety and pity of the Protestant states of North Germany, and 17,000 of them found new homes under the Elector of Brandenburg in East Prussia. Smaller numbers were accepted by other North German states, and the Netherlands.

[illegible]

The emigration of several Salzburgers to Georgia owes its beginning to the publicity of their fate in Protestant England, where the King, George II, was also Elector of Hannover, and a German Lutheran. Georgia is thus distinguished as being the only colony to include Germans as a factor in the original plan of colonization. Georgia's founders, the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, expressly stated that they were establishing their colony as "a refuge for the distressed Salzburgers and other Protestants". Propaganda about the persecution also helped justify the British policy of keeping their colonies Protestant, especially Georgia which was in constant danger of attack from the Catholic Spaniards in Florida.

The Salzburgers were recruited and transported to Georgia by two bodies: the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, the leading English missionary movement of the time founded by Dr. Thomas Bray; and the board of 21 trustees who had sent the initial British party to Georgia in January, 1733 with General James Edward Oglethorpe. These two organizations were aided by three Protestant clergymen: Dr. F. M. Ziegenhagen, Lutheran chaplain of the Court of St James, London; the Reverend Doctor Gotthilf August Francke, son of the Pietist theologian August Hermann Francke; and most especially by the Reverend Samuel Urlsperger, senior of St Anne's church in Augsburg. It is to the latter gentleman that we owe the *Urlsperger Reports*, published coincidentally with the progress of the Salzburger settlement in Georgia, and consisting mainly of the diaries and letters of the two pastors who accompanied it. It is from these that the reports of Purrysburg were obtained, and from which many of the following observations on the Georgia settlement will be taken.

Fourty-two volunteers from Salzburg eventually assembled in Augsburg, attracted by the promise of free passage to Georgia, 50 acres of land in freehold, and a year's provisions. They set out under the leadership of Baron Philipp Georg Friedrich von Reck, a young nobleman from Hannover. Passing through Rothenburg, the exiles crossed Germany via Markt Steft, eventually to arrive at Rotterdam.

On the way, they marched singing through many Protestant cities, receiving generous contributions from sympathisers, and providing an inspiring sight to the faithful. Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea* is said to have been inspired by an eye-witness account of the Salzburgers, although Goethe's exiles fled French devastation in the Palatinate instead of the religious intolerance of Count Firmian.

The group reached Rotterdam in November, 1733, where they were joined by the two men who did most to shape their lives in Georgia, the ministers Johann Martin Bolzius and Israel Christian Gronau. The former had been superintendent of the Latin school at the Halle Orphanage, and

the latter a tutor there. On the way from Halle to Rotterdam, they had been ordained into the Lutheran ministry at Wernigerode. The party, known as the First Transport, proceeded to England, where it was honored and held up as an illustration of Protestant faith and Catholic treachery. In Dover, where the Salzburgers arrived on the 22nd December, 1733, they met Jean-Pierre Purry, in England on his way to Switzerland to recruit more colonists for Purrysburg. Their initial impression of him was very favorable, and the Salzburgers' ship was named the PURRYSBURG in his honor.

The ship finally set sail on the 10th January, 1734, and anchored off Charleston, South Carolina, on the 7th March. The two pastors visited this city in a sloop, and found some Germans already living there; a shoemaker from Nürnberg, a printer and publisher of the local newspaper, named Timotheus, and a carpenter and glazier named Rheinländer, from the Palatinate. The party also met Oglethorpe, and Governor Robert Johnson, of South Carolina, here. More fortunate than previous colonists, the Salzburgers were amply provided for by Oglethorpe. On the 12th March, the PURRYSBURG docked in Savannah, where the immigrants were lodged in tents. Five days later, the first German baby on Georgia territory was born, unfortunately soon to die, like nearly all babies born during the initial establishment of the settlement.

Von Reck, Andreas Zwiffler, the party's apothecary, Gronau, and Oglethorpe left the others in Savannah and reconnoitred the surrounding countryside to find a suitable place for building. They chose a spot thirty miles northwest of Savannah, adjacent to the lands occupied by the Utchee Indians. The town built there was to be named Ebenezer, 'stone of help', "in remembrance that God brought them hither", in the words of the young, idealistic von Reck, who was ecstatic about the choice. He described the land as fertile, the stream running through it, Ebenezer Creek, as twelve feet deep and navigable, and the game as in an abundance similar to Purry's claims for South Carolina. The woods there were "not so thick as in other places"; the climate, too, was moderated by "the sweet zephirs which preserve a delicious coolness, notwithstanding the scorching beams of the sun".

Unfortunately, von Reck's optimism was hopelessly unfounded. Ebenezer Creek was not twelve feet deep, neither was it navigable, being obstructed by cypress trees. It also meandered for 25 miles before reaching the Savannah River at a point four miles away. The woods were less thick only because the soil was too poor to support trees, being too sandy for little other than weeds. The land may have been rich in game, but was unable to support cattle, the meadows bearing broom sedge rather than hay. Many Salzburgers were also to succumb to disease spread by the mosquito, which thrived in the hot climate.

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Nevertheless, the Salzburgers tried vainly for a year and a half to make the area habitable. The *Reports* for 1734—1736 portray the heartrending difficulties of the first Salzburgers who were joined, in January, 1735, by a second 'transport' of 57 Salzburgers, led by Commissioner Johann Vat of Biel, Switzerland.

Not the least of the problems was the inability to navigate the Ebenezer. Supplies had, therefore, to be unloaded at Abercorn, a settlement 20 miles upstream from Savannah, then carried to Ebenezer on the Salzburgers' backs, or dragged through the swamps. Much time and energy was needlessly wasted in this process. Apart from this, by the arrival of the second 'transport', eleven of the original settlers had died of scurvy, dysentery, or fever. Zwiffler did his best with bloodletting and self-concocted herbal cures, but was ungratefully accused of "curing people to death", by the pastors. He was, after all, only a druggist, and "forced to learn the art of medicine by practicing it", but the required medical supplies were simply not available. Disillusioned, his wife and fourty other patients dead, Zwiffler eventually left Ebenezer.

It seems incredible that despite their difficulties, the Salzburgers, aided by several carpenters who came with Vat, made sufficient progress to impress the English so much that a third 'transport' was invited at the trustees' expense. This arrived in February, 1736, under the command of von Reck and a Captain Hermsdorf. By this time, however, Bolzius had finally convinced Oglethorpe of the necessity of moving to another site. A new one had therefore been chosen. Called Red Bluff because of the color of the soil, it was located along the Savannah at the mouth of Ebenezer Creek.

Bolzius's secret diaries, published by George F. Jones, reveal that he realised from the start that the old settlement was doomed. As was previously mentioned, however, Georgia was intended as a fortification against the Spanish. Oglethorpe was therefore sometimes more concerned with preparing for war than he was for the settlers' welfare. He was thus opposed to moving the settlement because it would take the settlers from the most militarily strategic position. He was further unwilling to admit that he had made a mistake. Bolzius therefore maintained the old settlement so long largely out of respect for Oglethorpe. Besides, as a Pietist, he considered all hardships to be part of God's divine plan. Consequently, he never liked to complain. For example, he reports the deaths of one fifth of the first 'transport' thus to G. A. Francke:

"eleven persons have already been saved from all misery by a timely and, it is to be hoped, a blessed death. We have yet to see what the Lord has resolved concerning the life and death of the remainder."

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Aided by Commissioner Vat's letters to the trustees describing the miserable conditions, however, Bolzius persisted, and Oglethorpe relented.

Bolzius and Oglethorpe also differed over another question: the fate of the third 'transport'. Oglethorpe had told von Reck that its passengers were to go to Frederica, a British garrison town on St Simon's Island, built to serve as an outpost against the Spaniards in St Augustine. The passengers, however, wished to settle in Ebenezer, and Bolzius supported them so that they could be under his guidance. Bolzius again had his way, and most of the third 'transport' were taken to Red Bluff, where they helped in the construction of 'New' Ebenezer.

Some, however, did volunteer to go to Frederica, and a party under Captain Hermsdorf went to join the British garrison there. Their village flourished for a number of years, but disappeared when the British troops were withdrawn. Short-lived though it was, the settlement, was sent its own Lutheran minister, Ulrich Dreisler. He had a congregation of 62. When Dreisler died, two years later, he was replaced by Johann Joachim Zubly of St Gall, Switzerland, who was later to figure prominently in Georgia's political history. Another interesting German figure associated with Frederica is Christian Priber, a fascinating political idealist from Saxony.

Sources are unclear as to how Priber actually arrived in the area. According to Alabama history, he was sent to Charleston in 1734 by the French Jesuits in Alabama to give them a full account of the state of South Carolina, and to seduce the Cherokees to the French interest. This theory has, however, been questioned, since Priber's doctrines would hardly have appealed to the Jesuits. In any case, once in South Carolina, Priber appears to have completely lost sight of his mission in order to champion the Indians against exploitation by the white man.

Selling all his worldly belongings, Priber went to live with the Indians, dressing and painting himself in Indian fashion, and eventually marrying within the tribe. Priber thus hoped to unite all Indians in the south in an ideal commonwealth based on social and economic equality, and community of property and wives, making them independent of their European oppressors. His progressive ideas included the permitting of divorce. Fugitive French, English, Germans and negro slaves were also to find refuge within Priber's commonwealth.

Alarmed at such subversiveness, the South Carolina government tried to extradite Priber as "an enemy of public repose". Loyally defended by the Indians, however, he escaped for a time, but was eventually captured and sold to the British. Priber was imprisoned at Frederica where Oglethorpe was able to observe him, finding him an erudite man who knew Latin, French, Spanish, German, Hebrew and English. With his linguistic talent he is said to have compiled a Cherokee dictionary.

(3 Y

While imprisoned at Frederica, a somewhat curious incident occurred. An arsenal exploded next to his cell, but instead of running for safety or trying to escape, Priber simply squatted in his cell until the danger had passed. Soon after this, he died of fever, his elaborate plans for a new society dying with him.

Fever also took the lives of many of the members of the third 'transport' who settled in New Ebenezer. As the summer heat increased, they died off as quickly as the first group. The new settlers were also inhibited by lack of tools; Oglethorpe had sent all their supplies to Frederica, and they were slow to arrive in New Ebenezer. Von Reck was blamed for this, along with openly cheating the settlers: when Bolzius wrote to Oglethorpe requesting tools, he also accused von Reck of withholding provisions he had bought at his own initiative "for a great prize and for a little use."

Bolzius disliked both von Reck and Commissioner Vat, both of whom he accused of cheating the settlers. Von Reck's irreverence was criticised, as when he fired shots to celebrate Vat's departure for Europe while people lay sick. Bolzius was also displeased at the settlers von Reck had recruited for the third transport: believing them to be intended to reinforce the garrison at Frederica, von Reck had taken many who were not pious Salzburgers, or even Christians. Commissioner Vat was accused of withholding supplies from the Salzburgers. Both commissioners eventually returned to Europe, Bolzius assuming responsibility for the distribution of all supplies. The pastor, however, always acted in his congregation's best interests, as when he gave up a comfortable parsonage and risked the displeasure of Oglethorpe and the SPCK to move to Red Bluff for their good.

While von Reck did not perhaps always have the settlers' interests at heart, the enthusiasm he displays in his travel diaries is charming. He presents a lively and fascinating picture of colonial America, and his astute observations on the Indians and the Negro slaves reveal a sympathetic, compassionate nature. On his return to Europe, von Reck married an heiress ten years older than he was, and occupied responsible positions first in the Hanoverian, then in the Danish civil service. His displacement in Georgia, where he was also prevented, by Bolzius, from taking land rightfully belonging to the 'commoners', shows an interesting reversal of roles from the mother country, characteristic of the New World where everyone presumably had an equal chance.

The new landowners in Ebenezer (the 'New' was later dropped) succeeded handsomely after their initial hardships. They were joined by settlers from Purrysburg and other parts of South Carolina. The German carpenter, Rheinländer, who had met the Salzburgers in Charleston eventually moved to Ebenezer. In 1738 only one adult died, and in 1739 the Salzburgers were so content that they sent a letter to their acquaintances in Germany

urging them to follow their example. A fourth transport of Salzburgers was therefore organised, arriving in 1741, and including many much-needed artisans. The final large influx of German immigrants to Georgia arrived in 1751 when John Gerar William de Brahm settled 160 Germans at Bethany, near Ebenezer. This settlement was soon increased by as many again. De Brahm's colonists were also known as Salzburgers although they came from other areas. Benjamin Martyn, secretary to the trustees, estimated the white population of Georgia at 2,381 in 1755. If this figure is accurate, more than half this number must have been German.

The Germans at Ebenezer were certainly a powerful industrial and social force in Georgia right up until the revolution. As early as 1740 a traveller wrote:

"I know of no other settlement in this Colony more desirable, except Ebenezer. ... The town is neatly built, the situation exceeding pleasant; ... The people live in the greatest harmony with their Ministers, and with one another as one family. They have no idle, drunken or profligate people among them, but are industrious, many grown wealthy ... having plenty of all the necessary conveniences of life (except clothing) within themselves, they supply this town (Savannah) with bread kind, as also beef, pork, veal, poultry, etc."

From Bolzius's diary of the following year, we learn that Ebenezer had begun silk manufacturing, which had been the Trustees' intention from the beginning. While most of the other settlements abandoned this as unprofitable, Ebenezer continued it until the revolution, producing about 450 lbs of silk per year in the early 1770s. Ebenezer's persistance was due to the pastors' unwillingness to disobey the secular authority represented by the British governors, who wished it to continue silk manufacture, offering substantial bounties as an incentive.

In September 1741, Bolzius also informs us that the settlement had acquired a grist mill to grind rice. It had seven pestles, and, operated by one man, could grind 100 bushels in 24 hours. Ebenezer later acquired more grist mills, and a sawmill, exporting pine and cypress to England, the West Indies and Germany.

Agricultural innovations include the introduction of horse-drawn ploughs to cultivate the pine regions. This was no doubt inspired by Jethro Tull's *Horse Hoeing Husbandry*, which Bolzius had the wisdom to request from Europe in 1745. The settlers grew corn, beans, potatoes, rye, wheat and barley. Bolzius also tells of the beginning of rice cultivation, for which the marshy surroundings were most suited. The women planted the rice, which they could hardly begin before they "feel their health impaired in manifold ways."

Rice cultivation was greatly expedited by the introduction of negro slaves to Georgia. It is of great credit to Bolzius's moral stature that he was opposed to this for many years, although it would have lightened his congregation's load considerably. Against the powerful landowners in the colony, the Salzburgers refused to sign the "Malcontents'" petition to the Trustees requesting the withdrawal of the ban on slavery. They maintained that slavery was against the principles on which the colony was founded. Opposition finally became so great, however, that Bolzius, seeking council from Samuel Urlsperger, was advised to relent. The ban was subsequently lifted.

Another example of the Salzburgers' charity was their orphanage, the first Protestant orphanage in the American colonies. Built in 1738 it was modelled on the one founded by A. H. Francke in Halle. Maintaining its children — three boys and eight girls to begin with — at a cost of three pounds sterling per year, it was also used as a hospital and a place of worship until a church was built. The English Evangelist George Whitefield visited it, later to use it as the pattern for his own orphanage in Savannah.

The Salzburgers were naturally also a powerful religious influence in the community, largely due to a succession of fine pastors.

The first of these, Bolzius and his assistant Gronau actually became brothers-in-law, by marrying two sisters. When Gronau died in 1945, Bolzius's duties were overwhelming. He not only preached to his own congregation, but also to those of Savannah, and Goshen and Zion, two outlying German settlements. In addition, he had to attend to the administration of the by that time considerable property of Ebenezer. A replacement for Gronau was therefore sent in the person of the Reverend Hermann H. Lembke from Halle, who lived to serve nearly thirty years and married Gronau's widow. The work load still too great, a third pastor, named Christian Rabenhorst was sent, arriving with a group of Württembergers in 1752. Bolzius died in 1765, having delegated responsibility for Church property to Lembke, who in turn passed it to Rabenhorst before his own death. Rabenhorst lived 25 years in Ebenezer.

The Lutheran Church under these men contrasted greatly with the Anglican Church in Savannah, which had many unsuccessful ministers and was often without one at all. It has been remarked that Ebenezer had three pastors and no tavernkeeper, while Savannah had three tavernkeepers and no pastor! During Lembke's ministry, Jerusalem Church was begun and completed in 1769. Unlike the other three churches built at Zion, Goshen and Bethany, it is still standing and active today.

Reverend Lembke's successor, Christoph Triebner, proved to be an exception to his predecessors. He tried to usurp Rabenhorst's authority, and

a quarrel arose, which had to be settled by the head of the Lutheran Church, the Reverend Henry Melchior Mühlenberg, who visited Ebenezer for this purpose in 1774. He found all Triebner's accusations false, and assigned him a more subordinate position .

Triebner was to create more serious trouble because of his loyalist sympathies during the revolution. An ardent Tory, he welcomed the British to Savannah in 1779, advising them to garrison at Ebenezer, which they did, turning Jerusalem Church into a stable, and overrunning Pastor Rabenhorst's house.

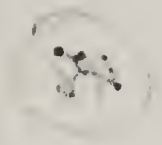
A target of especial vengeance was the plantation of Johann Adam Treutlen, a deacon of Jerusalem Church. Treutlen, said to have been born in Berchtesgaden in 1726, was brought to Georgia and raised in Ebenezer. Taking an active part in church and community affairs there, he also became a rich and successful planter. Especially active politically, he was a patriot during the revolution and a member of the congress which met in Savannah in 1775 to form the state of Georgia. In May, 1777, he was elected Georgia's first governor when the first legislative body of the new state met.

During his term of office, he was instrumental in defeating an effort by South Carolina to annex Georgia. He also directed an expedition against the British at Frederica in which two British warships were captured. The end of his life is, however, shrouded in mystery. When the British ravaged his plantation in 1779, he fled with his ousted government and is supposed to have been butchered by Tories in Orangeburg, South Carolina, his corpse ignominiously thrown on a pile of manure. Two reminders of him can be found in Georgia today: his bust in the State Capitol, and a county named after him.

Not surprisingly in view of the generosity shown them by the British, by no means all the German colonists in Georgia were patriots like Treutlen, and the revolution caused a civil war among them as among the rest of Georgia's settlers. One who perfectly exemplifies their divided loyalties is Zubly, erstwhile pastor at Frederica.

Zubly's family appear to have been among those brought to South Carolina by Jean-Pierre Purry, for they appear in the *Reports* for 1736, where they are said to suffer from "a great scarcity of food" having been deceived by Purry.

Zubly, ordained when he was twenty, remained only a short time as pastor at Frederica before returning to South Carolina. He returned to Georgia at the request of the Trustees, who had been asked to provide a Reformed minister for a group of Swiss and Palatines settled at Vernonburg, ten miles south of Savannah on the Vernon River. Here, Zubly was



assisted by Ortmann, previously the schoolmaster at Ebenezer, where he was in disgrace due to the behavior of his wife.

Having taken new orders, Zubly next became minister of the Presbyterian church in Savannah in 1760. Here he was spokesman for religious groups struggling with the Anglican Church, the Established Church in Georgia since it had become a royal colony in 1752. A patriot at first, Zubly was chosen to represent Georgia in the Continental Congress in 1775, where his speeches concerning royal injustice won him the admiration of John Adams. A fanatical believer in the British constitution, however, as has been established from the profuse pamphlets he published, Zubly finally opposed the break with England, demonstrating his loyalist sympathies by corresponding with Sir James Wright, Royal Governor of Georgia. Accused of deception, he left Philadelphia to return to Georgia where he was banished from Savannah, losing half his estate in the process. Having taken refuge in South Carolina, he returned to Georgia only when the royal government was reestablished in 1779, resuming his ministerial duties until his death in 1781.

The breach caused by the Revolution was never healed in Ebenezer. Although the Salzburgers tried to repair their homes and rebuild the town, it never regained its former prosperity. The inhabitants moved to other parts of Georgia: some to areas less subject to disease than the swamp-surrounded Red Bluff, the artisans to the city where they found a larger clientele. Their migration was facilitated by increasingly sophisticated means of communication.

A further reason for the depletion of Jerusalem Church's congregation after the Revolution was the unwillingness of Pastor Johann Ernst Bergmann, Triebner's successor, to learn English. The members of his congregation, needing to know English in order to compete in the growing community, therefore joined other churches. Bergmann's son and successor introduced the use of English in the nineteenth century, but by then the congregation was irretrievable.

Accounts of other German settlements which originated in the southeastern colonies in the same decade as the Salzburgers' are unfortunately less detailed. Most of these were located in North and South Carolina which increased in popularity after land in Penn's colony became sparse.

Germans were among the first settlers in Orangeburg, South Carolina, the first of the regions inland to be settled in that state. The coast was shunned because of the risk of malaria, future emigrants forging ever further west, until, by the 1770s, their communities covered the entire western portion of the colony.

The first group of German settlers arrived in Orangeburg in 1735, impressed by accounts of life in the Carolinas. A second followed a year

later, and a third in 1737, accompanied by their pastor, Reverend Johann Ulrich Giessendanner, a Swiss and the first German Lutheran pastor in South Carolina. Shortly after his arrival, he was married to his housekeeper of 26 years. The couple were old and bore no children. When Giessendanner died in 1738, he was succeeded by his nephew, also named Johann Ulrich, but later dropping his middle name.

The Giessendanner's church records show the Orangeburgers to have been successful and prosperous farmers and artisans, although they experienced difficulties at first in selling their produce since Orangeburg was not connected with Charleston by water. In contrast to Purrysburg, the other German community in South Carolina, the Orangeburg settlement became a permanent one.

In the early days of the settlement, the rough pioneer life appears to have degenerated the people of Orangeburg somewhat. When Giessendanner tried to rectify this, he became unpopular among a minority of his parishioners, allowing Bartholomew Zauberbühler, a Swiss-born itinerant minister, to try to usurp Giessendanner's position.

At the time, Zauberbühler was busy establishing the settlement at New Windsor, on the River Savannah opposite Augusta. On a visit to Orangeburg, however, he discovered that Giessendanner was not ordained into the Episcopal Church, the Established Church in the colony at the time. In 1742, therefore, he submitted a petition to the provincial council stating that the people of Orangeburg, desiring instruction in "the true religion", wished him to travel to London to receive Episcopal ordination. He requested 500 pounds in order to do so, in return for which he would return with more settlers for the province. Letters of recommendation were submitted, and his petition was granted.

Before his departure, however, Giessendanner's parish submitted a counter-petition, signed by ninety men, "to permit the said Mr. John Giessendanner, still to officiate for them in divine service, free from any further disturbance or molestation". Giessendanner's position was restored, and Zauberbühler told to return half his grant in case he failed to bring back the promised settlers. Although little is known for certain after this point, Zauberbühler appears to have returned to Carolina with more colonists after his visit to Europe. He also seems to have regained his respectability, becoming rector of Christ Church in Savannah in 1758.

The wiser for his experience, Giessendanner received Episcopal ordination in London in 1749, his church, built in 1743, becoming Episcopalian the same year. At that time, he had "one hundred and seven communicants ordinarily and on Whitsunday twenty-one more."

Settlement continued in South Carolina, and the next German community to be established was Saxe-Gotha, in 1737. Further west than Orangeburg,

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100 miles from Charleston, it embraced the present Lexington County. The name was changed in the nineteenth century to commemorate the battle of Lexington, Massachussetts. The reason for the original name is obscure, since most of its settlers came from the Rhinelands, Baden and Württemberg.

Many were redemptioners, people to poor to pay their own passage money. They received free passage on condition that they agreed to be sold as servants on arrival, to settlers for whom they worked for a number of years until their passage money had been paid off. They were then freed, given a suit of clothes, sometimes money and land, and became settlers in their own right. This system, most prevalent in the mid eighteenth century, was initiated to provide a steady flow of captive labor for the developing colonies. It proved beneficial, for included among the redemptioners were many artisans and teachers as well as unskilled laborers.

Unfortunately, the system was also open to corruption, and tales of the redemptioners' exploitation and mistreatment abound. The Captain of the ST ANDREW, for example, which brought a group of redemptioners to Saxe-Gotha, is said to have starved them for several days. When admonished for his behavior, he is reported to have replied coolly that he would not have understood them had they asked for food in their own language. On arrival in Charleston, these people faced many days in the scorching heat before finding homes. Once established in Saxe-Gotha, however, the settlers proved excellent farmers and viniculteurs, becoming "greatly serviceable to the prosperity of Carolina".

The Saxe-Gothans had a Reformed minister, Reverend Christian Theus, who arrived in 1739. Informing the provincial government that if the German settlers were not provided with churches and schools, they would migrate to Pennsylvania where such were to be found, he was promptly awarded 500 pounds to build a church. The church, situated a few miles from Columbia, was named St John's.

A somewhat gruesome tale is told of Theus's ministry. Several years after his arrival, he was forced to flee some of his own parish who were members of a sect called the "Weberites". Happening on one of their meetings, he found Jacob Weber, the leader, contending he was God, while a Peter Schmidt maintained he was Christ, and the unconverted must be "healed by stripes". When Theus protested, his life was threatened, but he escaped across the river. Weber was eventually hanged when he selected one of his followers as the reincarnation of Satan and had him brutally murdered. Fortunately, the Weberites were highly unrepresentative of the majority of German pioneers, who were pious and hard-working.

Church records show that Theus lived until at least 1789. A tombstone, erected by one Abraham Geiger at his own expense, marks his burial

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place, said to be on the spot where St John's once stood. The church was probably destroyed during the Revolution, since it is not mentioned in the act of incorporation of all German churches in South Carolina in 1788.

Owing to its position as the furthest settlement inland in South Carolina at that time, Saxe-Gotha suffered greatly during the Cherokee War in 1759—1760, instigated by the French who were then at war with England in the colonies. Many Saxe-Gothans were thus forced to take refuge at Ebenezer, Savannah, Charleston and Purrysburg until hostilities were ended. Returning afterwards they built a successful community which had 600 German inhabitants by 1764.

The mid eighteenth century saw large numbers of German settlers from Pennsylvania moving to North Carolina, settling the central and western parts of the state. The reason for the migration was again the unavailability of land in Pennsylvania.

Most of the Pennsylvanians in North Carolina were farmers, economical and industrious, who avoided settling in the towns, despising the merchants. Since most lived in isolated farms, it was some years before they had their own pastors, being preached to by their teachers, who also baptised their children and buried their dead. Their numbers contributed dramatically to the population of North Carolina. By 1770, an estimated 3,000 German protestants had settled in North Carolina, most of whom were of Pennsylvania-German stock. Among them were a group of Moravians, who arrived in North Carolina in 1753.

Members of this sect, which had its origins in the Hussite Unitas Fratrum of Bohemia and Moravia, had first arrived in the colonies with the Salzburgers in 1735 and 1736. With them on the third transport was John Wesley who is said to have realised the true meaning of faith when he saw the Moravians' fortitude in the face of death when the ship was hit by storms. Like the Salzburgers, the Moravians were fleeing religious intolerance, only this time from the Lutheran Church which saw them as a sectarian threat to its authority.

Once in Georgia, the 47 Moravians began the kind of evangelistic work which characterizes the sect still today, establishing a school for the Indians at Irene, said to have stood a mile above Savannah on an island occupied by the Creeks in the middle of the Savannah River. Their missionary work soon ended here, however, for shortly after their arrival, Savannah began preparing for war with the Spaniards. Refusing to bear arms, the Moravians petitioned Oglethorpe to be allowed to go to Pennsylvania where there were other members of the sect. By the mid 1740s, they had all left Georgia, continuing their work in Pennsylvania and New York and establishing the settlements Bethlehem and Nazareth.

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In 1751, they purchased 100,000 acres in North Carolina. Their Bishop, August Gottlieb Spangenberg, who had previously been expelled from the University of Halle for his beliefs, went to survey the land, eventually locating the tract in Forsyth County, to the east of the Yadkin River. The deed for the land was signed on August 7, 1753, and the land received the name Wachovia in honor of a former estate of Count von Zinzendorf, the Moravians' Saxon protector. The Wachovia Society, dissolved in 1763 after it had successfully served its purpose, was then founded under Spangenberg's direction to help finance the venture.

In Autumn, 1753, the first settlers arrived, twelve single Moravian brethren with a wagon, six horses, cattle, and the necessary household and agricultural implements. On the spot where they built their hut, a monument bearing the inscription "Wachovia Settlement, begun the 17th November, 1753", was erected in 1802. In 1754, the first group was joined by seven more single men. Together they built a village with a mill, to which people are said to have come from many miles to have their grain ground. The place became a refuge for travellers and was named Bethabara, "house of passage". The Cherokees and the Catawbas, at war with the Ohio Indians in 1758, often passed through the village. Well pleased with the treatment they received there, they called the place "the Dutch fort, where there are good people and much bread". Bethany, the second town built by the Moravians on the Wachovia tract, was laid out in 1759, three miles north of Bethabara on Muddy Creek. Six years later it had 78 inhabitants, and Bethabara ten more. The third town, Salem, the Winston-Salem of today, was begun in 1766, five miles southeast of Bethabara. It became the most important settlement in the region. As a sign of the growing prominence of the area, ten new colonists, hitherto all from Pennsylvania, arrived direct from Germany the year Salem was begun.

Salem was realised by Frederick William Marshall, chief officer for material affairs in Wachovia, educated at the University of Leipzig. He was assisted by Christian Reuter, a Moravian surveyor. They planned the town so that important buildings were gouped around a large square, alongside which ran the main street. By April, 1772, the town was ready for occupancy, and the brethren moved there 'en masse' from Bethabara, leaving this a small rural community.

Salem was organised according to the principles which had governed the original Moravian settlement, Herrnhut, from which the Moravians had been banned in 1733 by the Saxon government. Like all subsequent Moravian communities, Salem was a 'congregation town', in which the Church was central to all activity. The Church owned all the land, leasing lots to individual members, who built their own houses and shops. The congregation owned and operated five of the major

businesses: the tavern, store, tanyard, pottery and mill, paying the salaries and incentive bonuses of their workers. Everything was strictly supervised by various congregation boards, charged with administering the Lord's will, in accordance with the Moravian belief that everything was under His direct guidance, all earthly acts serving His worship.

In Moravian fashion, the congregation was divided into 'choirs' according to age, sex, and marital status. Each choir had its own special religious events and responsibilities. The single brothers had their own choir house, where they all lived together, and their own 'Diaconie', or business organization. A similar arrangement was made for the single sisters' choir. All the choirs lived, worked and worshipped together as one family. This closed community system helped safeguard the faith, also providing protection during the Revolution, when the Moravians refused to take sides. The system was economically sound, and the standard of production high. Ironically enough, its initiator, Count von Zinzendorf, ended his life a debtor.

One of the earliest industries undertaken by the Moravians in Wachovia was the pottery industry. The potters, as innovative as their European rivals, experimented with many new forms and designs, attracting many customers to their shops in Salem and Bethabara. Fine examples of their ware were unearthed during excavations on the site of Bethabara, in 1964.

Moravian influence on education was established in 1804 by the founding of the Salem Female Academy, where young ladies from Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee, as well as North and South Carolina, received their education. At the turn of the century, the Moravians once more returned to Georgia, establishing a school and mission for the Cherokees at Spring Place in North West Georgia. Negro slaves were welcomed to their totally desecrated church meetings. The mission came to a premature end in 1832, when the state invaded Cherokee country, driving out both Moravians and Indians and expropriating their land.

The Moravians remained relatively unpersecuted for their pacifism during the Revolution. At first having to pay large sums to avoid the draft, they were eventually exempted from military service on condition that they took an oath of allegiance to the new states, and paid a triple tax.

After the revolution, the Moravians' close-knit system became gradually less necessary to their survival as the population around Wachovia increased and communications grew more efficient. By the mid nineteenth century, Salem no longer functioned as a congregation town. Today only an active Protestant church remains as a reminder of the entity that was the Moravian community there.

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The last large body of German emigrants to the Carolinas settled, in 1763, at Hard Labor Creek in Abbeville County, in western South Carolina at the Georgia border. The originator of the settlement was a German officer named Stümpel who tried to speculate in German colonists after his discharge from Frederick the Great's army. His application to the British Government for land successful, Stümpel recruited about 600 Germans and took them to London. Finding himself unable to keep his promises, he then abandoned them. Publication of their plight by a German clergyman brought assistance from the British government, which awarded the colonists 300 pounds, erected tents for them, and organized the collecting of donations for their relief. Eventually finding their way to South Carolina, where the provincial government, under Governor Boone, voted them 500 pounds, they were conducted to their land, Londonderry township in Abbeville. Like others before them, the settlers had brought their own Lutheran pastor. His church, St George's, became part of the incorporation of the fifteen German churches in the interior of South Carolina, in 1778.

The first Lutheran church in South Carolina, St John's at Charleston, however, did not take part in the incorporation, indicating the division of interests between frontier and sea-coast. St John's was large and influential by itself, and assisted in the foundation of the German Friendly Society in 1766. This was a charitable organization, praised by Mühlenberg as the "flower and crown of the German nation in this place". After eight years it had over eighty members, and by the Revolution, with over a hundred, it was able to advance 2,000 pounds to the state for defense against the Crown.

The first president of the Friendly Society, a rich merchant from Charleston named Michael Kalteisen, was also instrumental in founding Charleston's volunteer company, the German Fusileers. Active during the Revolution, it was formed after the battles of Lexington and Concord, in May, 1775, with over a hundred Germans in its ranks. Kalteisen was its second lieutenant.

Unlike South Carolina, North Carolina had few organized churches before the 1770s, and consequently few ministers. The Germans there were obliged to apply for them to the Consistory Council in Hannover, receiving, as a consequence, Adolf Nussman and a schoolteacher named Gottfried Arndt. Nussman was minister to seven counties on his arrival in 1773: Rowan, Mecklenburg, Davidson, Guilford, Orange, Stokes and Forsyth, which provides a good indication of how far the German settlers had spread by this time. Expansion also occurred on the Wachovia tract in the early 1770s, when the towns of Friedburg, Friedland and Hope were built, receiving settlers from Germany and Maryland.

The years of the Revolution saw small numbers of loyalist German settlers migrating to British West Florida. Offered the inducements of free transportation and land grants by Governor Chester, the majority of the migrants settled in the Mississippi region of West Florida, where they are said to have flourished.

Finally, when the Revolution ended, the settlement of the West began, and hundreds of immigrants of German descent joined the migration to Kentucky, Tennessee, and the new west. Among the explorers who paved the way for them was a Pennsylvania German named Michael Stoner (originally Steiner), who preceded Daniel Boone in Kentucky and Tennessee, travelling as far as the present city of Nashville. Encouraged by Steiner and others like him, Germans at the turn of the century settled the West in favor of the Southeast.

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1. William Bennie Iler Jr. born 17 Aug. 1944, Polk Co. Fla	20171	married Sept. 10, 1967	20172 Sandra Joyce Salemi born 26 Feb. 1946, Hillsborough Co Fla.
2. William Bennie Iler Sr. b. 2 Feb. 1915, Bulloch Co Ga	20169	27 June 1942	20170 Vera Collins, b. 6 Feb. 1912 Polk Co. Fla. d 16 JUL 1987, DADE CITY, FL
3. Sylvester V. Iler b. 15 Mch. 1882, Bulloch Co. Ga. d. 18 Aug. 1943, Chatham Co. Ga.	20118	Dec. 1902, /	Mariam Mikell PASCO CO 20119 b. 30 March 1882, Bulloch Co., Ga. d. 5 June 1976, Chatham Co., Ga.
4. Adam J. Iler b. 3 Apr. 1839, Bulloch Co., Ga. d. 15 Oct. 1910, Bulloch Co., Ga.	19937		Sarah Jane Donaldson 19938 b. 3 Oct. 1848, Bulloch Co., Ga. d. 7 May 1928, Chatham Co., Ga.
William Iler, b. 1794-1800 in Va.	19897	2 Mch. 1819	Elizabeth Jones, b. 1800-1801 Bulloch Co 19898
6. Thomas Jones, b. ca 1775	20281	17 Apr. 1799	Martha Denmark, d. 1852 Bulloch Co., Ga. 20282
7. William Jones			
8. Francis Jones Sr. b ca 1730, N.C. d. Mch. 1774, Burke Co. Ga.		2nd ca 1762 N.C.	Elizabeth Huckabee b ca 1737; d. ca 1798
9. Francis Jones, d. 1755 (1695-1750) 1755		1720	Mary Ridley (1704_, dau. of Nathaniel
10. Capt. Nathaniel Ridley, d. 1727			Elizabeth Day
11. James Day, d. 1701; son of John & Mary Bennett Day		c 1681	Mary Thompson
12. William Thompson, b c 1655		c 1678	
13. Sir Roger Thompson of Yorkshire		md.	
14. Richard Thompson (1580-1650)		md	Anna Nethrope, dau. of Edward
15. William Thompson of Hambledon		md	Miss Barker, dau. of John of Scarborough
16. Richard Thompson,		md his cousin	Anna Thompson, dau. of Sir Roger
17. Henry Thompson		md	heiress of Wallburne
18. Richard Thompson, son of John & Eleanor Phillips Thompson		md	Bridget Fleming
19. Malcolm, 3rd Lord Fleming (1494-1547)		md 26 Feb. 1524	Johanna (Janet) Stewart, d. after 1560
20. James IV, King of Scotland b. 17 March 1472; d. 1513		md	Agnes Stewart, dau. of James, 3rd Earl of Buchan
21. James III of Scotland b. July 10, 1451		m 13 July 1469	Margaret, only dau. of Christian I, King of Denmark

22. James II, King of Scotland	m 3 July 1449	Mary, dau. of Arnould
23. James I, King of Scotland son of King Robert III	md.	Joan Beaufort
23. John Beaufort, K.G., 1st Earl of Somerset; son of John of Guant, K.G. and his wife Katherine Roelt; was son of King Edward III, Founder of the Most Noble Order of the Knights of the Garter (1348)	md	Margaret Holland
24. Thomas de Holland, K.G.	md	Alice FitzAlan
25. Richard FitzAlan	md	Lady Eleanor Plantagenet
26. Edmund FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel	md	Alice Warren
27. William de Warenne (Warren) son of John, Earl of Warren	md	Joan de Vere
28. Robert de Vere, d. 1296	md	Alice Saunford
29. Hugh de Vere	md 1223	Hawise de Quincey, dau. of Saire de Quincy (1154-1219), Surety Baron of Magna Charta, a crusader who died on the way to Jerusalem, and his wife, Margaret Beaumont (de Bellemont
30. Robert de Vere, Baron Surety of Magna Charta, 1215 d. 1221	md	Isabel de Bolebec

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When I said "current data", I meant cousins, not your direct line. For instance, you wanted to know where your father was born, and that is the reason I asked for the authorization (which I received today). Is he still living? If not, what is the date of death, and I can request a death certificate with this authorization - and place of death also. If he is living, what is his address and I can write to him if you wish.

You said Sarah Jane Donaldson 19938 was born 3 Oct. 1848 in Bryan Co. but I could not find the family in Bryan, Bulloch, or Chatham Co. 1850 census.

Adam J. would probably have married in Bryan Co. and those marriage records burned, so we probably cannot get that. I will go to Bryan Co. and see if there is a deed which gives a clue.

Since Miriam Mikell was born 1882 - after the last census available to the public, I would not be able to identify her parents, but can now do so with the authorization. I will need to wait and be able to go either to East Point, Ga. where the Regional office of National Archives is located, or if I have time while in Washington, will go to National Archives.

You are entirely correct in including ISLER. Keep in mind that very few people could read and write prior to 1850, and records were written as county clerks, census enumerators, etc. thought they heard the name. I have included not only Iler, but also all other names which sound like the name. It is much easier to take down more than is necessary and weed them out, rather than wonder where you saw something and failed to write it down. And, many times it turns out to be the same family. Sometimes they have changed the spelling through the generations.

I hold a genealogy workshop at the library one night a month and think one person who attends also has the line of William Jones, son of Francis. I will see if I can get the data from her.

I am sending xerox of the charts so that I can add to the originals when more complete.

Sincerely,

Alvaretta K Register

(Mrs) Alvaretta K. Register

(64)

Box 102
Mary Baldwin College
Staunton VA 24401
December 2, 1986

William B. Iler, Jr.
2508 Lancer Dr.
Tampa, FL 33618

Dear Mr. Iler,

I have been quite busy lately, but at a recent conference of the Shenandoah Valley Historical Institute, I came a cross an interesting piece of information about the Iler family. A man who is an expert on the German settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania told me that the only Ilers he knew of settled in a small town in Rockingham County, Virginia, called McGaheysville. These Ilers were apparently descended from a Peter Iler, whose father came over to this country in the 1740s. The Rockingham County records have one mention of a William Iler, apparently one of Peter's youngest children. This William was born around 1798, so it is possible that he is the same William who later came to Georgia. I am currently trying to find other references to William Iler in the records of Rockingham and surrounding counties. I will let you know if I find anything.

Sincerely,
Julie
Julie Sikes

[illegible]

being, or the Majority, of them as they Shall from time to time be Choised or Appointed.

The Residue of my Estate, both reall and personall, I lave to the Sole disposall of my Loving Wife and companion of my Life, Jean Innes, whome I appoint to be Sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament, which I desire may be recorded in the Publique Regester.

In testimony hereof, I have put my hand and Seall, this fift day of July, and in the Year of our Lord, God, One thousand, Seven hundred, fifty and four.

JAMES INNES (Seal).

Done at Winchester, in Virginia, in presence of us, Sign'd, Sealled, & published:

JOHN CARLYLE.
W. COCKS.
CALEB GRAINGER.

The foregoing Last Will and Testament of James Innes, Esquire, was duly proved before me by the oath of Caleb Grainger, who made Oath on the holy Evangelists, that he saw and heard the said James Innes, sign, seal and publish the foregoing as, and for, his last Will and Testament in the presence of the said Caleb Grainger, John Carlyle, and William Cocks, who subscribed their respective Names as Evidences thereto, in presence of the Testator, who was at the same time of sound and Disposing Memory and Understanding.

Let Letters Testamentary Issue hereof to Jean Innes, Executrix in the foregoing Will named.

Brunswick, 9th., Octor., 1759.

ARTHUR DOBBS.

Copied from the Original Will, filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

7 NOV 1747

CHRISTIAN ISLER'S WILL.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMAN. The Fourth Day of october, one Thousand, seven Hundred and forty Seven: I, Chrystian Isler, of the County of Craven, In the provins of North Carolina, Blander; being Very Sick and Weak In the Body, but of perfect Mind and memory, thanks be given unto god, therefore Calling unto Mind the Mortality of my body and knowing that it Is appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament, that is to Say, principally and first of all, I Give and Recomment my Soul Into the hands of God that Gave it; and my body I Recomment to the Earth, to be buried in decent Christian Burial at the Descretion of my Executors, not doubting but at the General Resurrection I Shall Receive the Same again by the mighty power of God; and touching Such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased almighty god to bless me in this Life, I Give, Demise and dispose of the same in the following maner and form:

Imprimis, I Give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Isler, my dearly beloved Wife, one negro man Callit Cato, and one negro women Callit judee, two plow horses under Ceers and one plow and fluck, one pay Mare Callit jan, and one three year old horse; and the third of all my Houshold goods, and of all my Chattle, to her, the Said Elizabeth Isler, my Wife, her heirs, Executors or asministrators or assigns for Ever, and her Widow Sead on the blantation I now Life on by her freely to be possessed with out ang Interruption & * * *

Item. I give and bequeath to my well beloved Sonn, John Isler, one negro man Callit Embero, and one horse Callit Zany, with my Sadle and bridle, and five four year old Steers, five three year old heafers with Calvs, and one Yearling horse, I give to him, his heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns for Ever.

Item. I Give and bequeath to my well beloved Son, William Isler, my land and blantation I now Live on, and one negro boy Callit Simon, and one maladder boy Callet Scot, and four Ews and lambs, and one Ram, and Eight Sows and picks, I give to him, the said William Isler, his heirs, Executors, administrators, and assigns for Ever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my well beloved Daughter, Elizabeth Isler, one feather bed, one negro boy Callit Nooris, and one Sorrel mare and Cold, all of which I Give to her, the Said Elizabeth Isler My Daughter, to her, her heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns for Ever; and also, the third of all my household goods, and the third of all my Chattle, to her for Ever.

Item. I Give and bequeath to my well beloved Daughter, Susanna Isler, one negro boy Callit Charles, and one Two year old mare that Came of old Jan; and also, the third of all my Houshold goods, and the third of all my Chattle, all of which I Give to her, her heirs, Executors, administrators and assigns for Ever.

Item. I to Elect and Choose my well beloved brother, Frederick Isler, and John Isler, and William Isler, my Sons, for my Executors, to act acording to this my last will and Testament, and I do here by utterly disallow, Revoke and disanul, all and Every other former testament, wills, Lagacies and Requests and Executors by me in any ways before named, Willed and bequeathed, Retifying and Confirming this, and no other, to be my Last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the day and year above written.

CHRISTIAN C (his mark) E ISLER (Seal)

Signed, Sealed, published, pronounced and declared, by the Said Christian Isler, as his Last

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will and testament, In the presence of us the Subscribers:

MELCHER REMM.
JAMES MARSHEL.
her
SARAH X LICKBLAT.
marke

On the Oaths of Melcher Remm and Sarah Lickblat, of the due Execution of this Will, Let it be Registered. The within named John Isler and William Isler having taken the oath of Extors. Dated this 7th day of November, 1747. E: HALL, C: J:

Copied from Original Will, filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

JOSEPH JENORE'S WILL.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I, Joseph Jenore, Surveyor Generale of North Carolina, being Sick and weak, but of Sound mind and memory, do make and ordain this my Last will and Testament, desiring my body may be decently buryed, And recommending my Soul humbly to the mercy of God.

Impris. I will That all my Just Debts be payed as soon as Conveniently may be, and after my funeral Expences & Debts are payed, I Devise & bequeath all my Estate, real & personal whatsoever and wheresoever, to my Dear wife, Anne Jenore, to her, her heirs & assigns.

And I do hereby appoint my sd. wife sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament. My son being already provided for & under the Care of his grandfather, I give him one Shilling only, not doubting but due Care will be Taken of him. And I do hereby revoke all other wills by me made.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal. This 30th. (30) day of Sept., 1732.

JO. JENORE.

Signed, Sealed, published & declared, to be his last will and Testament in presence of us:

WM. LITTLE.
R. FOSTER.
——— WILLIAMS.

NO. CAROLINA. SSC. Jan'ry 13th., 1732.

Ayleffe Williams Personally appeared before me and made oath on the holy Evangelist, that he Saw Joseph Jenoure, Esqr., Sign, Seal, publish & Declare the within written Instrument to be & contain his last will and Testam't, and that he Saw William Little & Robt. Forster sign as Evidences at the same time. GEO. BURRINGTON.

Copied from the Original Will, filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.

3d

29 Jul 88
Hillsboro Lunch
Court House Museum
Obtained by Bill Adler

ABSTRACT OF N.C. WILLS
CRIMES (67)

ABSTRACT OF WILLS 1690 - 1760

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ISLER, CHRISTIAN

CRAVEN COUNTY N.C.

Oct 4, 1747. Nov 7, 1747 sons: John ("one negro, and horse, saddle & bridle"), William (plantation and two negroes). Daughters: ELIZABETH and SUSANNAH ISLER. Wife: ELIZABETH. EXECUTORS Frederick Isler (brother), John and William Isler (sons). Witnesses: melcher Remm, James Marshall, Sarah LICKBEAT, proven before E. Hall, C. J.

FRANCK, JOHN MARTIN

CRAVEN COUNTY N.C.

NOV 3, 1744 Sons: John and Edward. wife: Sarah. Daughters: SUSANNAH, SEVIL, BARBARA, AND CATHERINE FRANCK, MARY WORSLEY, ELIZABETH HAROLD, EXECUTORS: Frederick Isler. Witnesses: Christian Isler, Melcher Remm, Frederick Isler. 300 Tallowey Landing Creek plantation called "Chinkapin"; 500 ACRES on Trent River adjoining Thompson; 640 ACRES commonly called "James Marshes plantation," about 20 Negroes Established. Cattle and horses etc.

WFM

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N.C.

BATH COUNTY

COLEMAN, Robert

July 9, 1721 Sept 25, 1721, Mar 29, 1722

wife and EXECUTRIX Mary, daughter

ELIZABETH Isler, Mary White.

Granddaughter: Mary Isler, grandson;

David Duguid, wife's son;

DENNIS ODIER.

CHRISTIAN ISLER of CRAVEN County

& PROVINCE of N.C.

1701-1786 RATCLIFF

NORTH CAROLINA TAXPAYERS

ISLER, FREDERICK	14 SLAVES	CRAV	1769
JOHN	4 SLAVES	CRAV	1769
WILLIAM	8 SLAVES	CRAV	1769

ROSTER OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

	Days	For
NICHOLAS ICER	53	5

→ N.A.C - 1776 to March 1780

On The Publick ~~to Capt Charles Ruth~~ for Sundry Cloathing by him and Company of Light Horse to Embarkation in the service from

Sworn to Before me this 22 day of April 1777

Thos Respass

Sworn to Before me this 22 day of April 1777

Thos Respass

Christian Isler Enlisted into the Continental Service 1776 Served 3 years

Christian Isler Pension Application S.46 Rejected

Christian Isler Pension Application S.46 Rejected

Christian Isler Pension Application S.46 Rejected

STATE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA 1784–1787

HALIFAX COUNTY

"A List of the Number of White & Black Inhabitants in District No. One, Taken by Joseph Pearce, this 23rd day of February Anno 1786, Agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly.

Head of Household	WM 21–60 yrs.	WM under 21 & above 60	WF all ages	Blacks 12–50	Blacks under 12 & above 50
Pg. 1					
Henry Joyner	2	2	5	4	9
Charnel Corbin	2	3	3	2	2
John Buck	1	1	3	3	3
John Lankford	1	2	2	1	.
Patrick Dwyre	1	.	.	4	3
Jesse Goodwin	1	.	.	3	3
John Pope	1	1	.	2	2
William Harrdin	.	3	5	2	3
John Moore	2	1	5	25	21
Josiah Goodwin	1	1	3	4	4
James Hardin	1	.	.	.	.
Robert Hulme	1	.	3	22	13
John Joyner	2	1	1	1	2
	16	15	30	73	65
Pg. 2					
Levi Lane	2	2	6	13	15
Tomes Pulley	1	1	4	.	.
Lasey Simmons	2	.	3	.	.
Fredrick Spellings	1	.	.	.	.
Bridgman Joyner	1	.	.	5	8
William Pearce	1	.	4	2	1
Isaac Ricks	1	1	3	10	10
Abraham Hanks	1	2	2	.	.
Theophelus Joyner	1	1	1	4	5
Peter Morgan	1	2	2	3	2
James Atkinson	1	3	6	.	.
Demsey Lasitor	1	.	5	.	.
Mathew Barnes	1	1	3	1	.
John Ricks	2	2	5	13	15
Richard Carney Esq.	.	1	2	9	9
Stephen Carney	1	.	1	4	.
Henry Tatom	1	.	.	.	.
Isom Scott	1	.	4	.	.
John Lawrence	1	.	2	17	27
Edward Crowell Sr.	.	2	3	5	10
Verdin Hill	1	.	.	.	.
Lane Copland	.	1	4	2	1
Charity Taylor	.	3	4	2	1
Famuth Lucas	1	.	.	.	.
David Lane	2	.	4	12	14
	25	22	68	102	118
Pg. 3					
Mathew Howell	1	5	3	1	.
Zacriah Lankford	1	2	5	3	.
John Daffin	1	1	3	1	3
Churchill Gibson	1	2	3	.	.
Nansey Scott	.	2	3	.	.
Henry Garland	1	.	.	.	.
William Cox	1	.	.	.	.
John Hickman	1	.	.	.	.
William Moore	1	.	.	.	.
Joseph Pearce	1	7	1	10	5
Edward Crowell Jr.	1	.	2	2	1
	10	19	20	17	9
	25	22	68	102	118
Taken by Joseph Pearce	16	15	30	73	65
	51	56	118	190	273

District No. 2, Taken by Francis Jones, Febry. 11, 1786.

Head of Household	WM 21–60 yrs.	WM under 21 & above 60	WF all ages	Blacks 12–50	Blacks under 12 & above 50
Pg. 1					
Jesse Read	1	4	4	7	7
Saml. Mahanes	1	1	2	.	.
Francis Jones	1	1	7	5	3
William Hurt	1	2	3	3	5
Abraham Scott	2	4	7	.	.
Thomas Nevill	.	5	1	3	4
William Nevill	1	.	3	.	.
Benjn. Nevill	1	.	1	.	.
Miles Smith	1	2	4	.	1
Joseph Leadbetter	1	.	.	.	.
William Read	1	1	1	.	.
Joel Hurt	.	1	2	7	13
Thomas Cook	1	2	4	.	.
Thomas Hawkins	1	2	1	3	3
Jesse Daverson	1	5	3	1	.
John Partin	.	8	6	.	.
Hannah Stephens	.	3	2	.	1
[T by Compiler]	14	41	51	29	37
Pg. 2					
Moses Brewer	1	1	2	.	.
William Partin	1	.	.	.	.
Joseph Holt	1	2	3	.	.
Thomas Holt	1	.	1	.	.
James Daverson	1	.	4	.	.
Benjn. Nevill	1	5	5	3	2
Robt. Carstarphen	1	7	2	3	3
James Carstarphen	2	2	2	5	4

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State Census of N. Carolina 1784-1787 (70)

REGISTER

929.3756
N867S
1971

COULD BE ILER

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STATE CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA 1784-1787

Head of Household	WM 21-60 yrs.	WM under 21 & above 60	WF all ages	Blacks 12-50	Blacks under 12 & above 50
Patiance Pace	.	1	5	1	.
James Winter	1	1	4	.	.
Joseph Seat	1	4	2	.	.
Arther Hewlin	1	4	2	.	.
James Winter	1	3	4	.	1
Thomas Holt	1	1	1	.	.
James Holt	1	1	1	.	.
Thos. Pasture	1	.	1	3	2
William Burt	1	1	7	4	6
John Partin	1	2	1	.	.
Mathuel Corbin	1	1	4	.	.
William Burt	1	5	2	.	.
John Powers	1	1	3	.	.
David Crawley	1	2	1	5	3
Absolam Powers	1	2	2	.	.
Jesse Powers	1	.	2	.	.
Elizabeth Edmonds	.	2	4	10	7
William Powers	1	2	1	.	.
Ephram Knight	2	7	2	8	6
Lewis Daniel	1	1	5	2	5
William Corbin	1	3	5	1	2
	29	61	78	49	47

Pg. 3

Benjamin Hux	2	2	5	.	.
Henry Jones	1	.	3	.	.
Rebacah Hogg	.	6	5	.	.
Thomas Sanders	1	4	6	.	.
Daniel Green	1	2	3	.	.
Moses Read	1	1	6	1	1
George Green	1	1	2	.	1
William Hays	1	.	2	.	1
Thomas Crawford	2	4	6	13	21
Sarah Pritchett	.	5	2	.	.
Anderson Nunary	.	1	1	.	.
Sterling Daniel	1	1	4	.	.
John Saxon	1	2	3	4	3
William Heath	1	1	2	.	2
Thomas Smith	2	2	1	3	3
Benjn. Partin	1	4	3	.	.
Christian Sulivat	.	1	1	.	1
William Daniel	2	4	3	4	5
Thomas Marshall	1	1	2	2	3
John Dickens	1	2	2	2	1
Simon Jones	1	2	4	4	.
James Sikes	1	1	2	.	.
Benjn. Coats	1	3	2	.	.
William Iles	1	.	1	.	.
John Iles	1	2	6	1	.
William Sulivant	1	2	4	3	3
Randal Bull	1	.	1	1	.
[Total by Ed.]	27	54	82	38	45

POSSIBLE PRINTING ERROR

COULD BE ILER

ILER

Head of Household	WM 21-60 yrs.	WM under 21 & above 60	WF all ages	Blacks 12-50	Blacks under 12 & above 50
Total Dist. 2	70	156	211	116	129

District No. 3; taken by Lemuell Hogun 1st Febry. 1786.

Pg. 1

John Cook	1	1	5	.	.
John Drew	1	2	3	6	8
Thomas Drew	1	.	2	3	4
Solomon Drew	1	2	1	.	1
William Cane	.	1	1	.	.
Samuel Gayner	1	.	.	1	.
William Jackson	1	.	1	.	.
Ann Gayner	.	.	1	1	4
Joshua Drew	1	1	4	1	1
Hermon Strickland	1	1	4	.	.
Thomas Taylor	1	.	5	.	1
Harriss Taylor	1	2	2	.	.
James Hodges	1	4	4	.	.
Robert Hodges	1	.	1	.	.
Willie Hodges	1	1	4	.	.
John Carlile	1	1	3	.	.
John Kent	1	1	1	.	.
Thomas Good	.	1	1	.	1
Thomas High	1	4	5	.	.
Erastus L. Tippit	1	1	2	1	.
	17	23	50	13	20

Pg. 2

Matthew Cartrite	.	4	2	.	1
James Alsobrook	1	4	2	.	2
Thomas Dew	1	4	2	.	.
Jesse Haynie	2	2	4	2	1
Benjn. Haynie	1	2	4	.	.
Ishum Hill	1	2	6	.	.
Caleb Rafield	2	2	2	.	.
William Spear	1	2	3	.	.
Marmaduke Young	1	5	2	5	7
Lewis Haynie	1	.	2	.	1
William Bynum Jr.	1	.	2	.	.
Nathan Spear	1	1	4	.	.
William Bynum Sr.	.	2	2	.	2
James Spear	1	.	.	.	.
William Kitchen	1	3	3	.	2
Phillip Rawls	1	3	5	.	.
Talbert Tucker	1	3	1	.	.
Robert Cotten	3	2	2	6	3
David Kauffmon	1	4	1	1	1
Lewis Brantley	1	7	3	.	.
Erastus Tippit	1	3	1	2	5

JACOB, HENRY AND JOHN ELLER. They were sons of Christian Eller, once a resident of the Jersey Settlement in Davidson county. The two former came to Ashe and settled on the North Fork of New river, reared large families, and were successful, useful, respected citizens. Their sons were Peter, Luke, William, John, David and Jacob. John settled on the South Fork and later moved to Wilkes. His sons were Simeon, David, Absalom, John and Peter, who reared large families which are scattered over Western North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Iowa and Nebraska.[16]

SOME EARLY SETTLERS OF ASHE.[1] "These noble, self-sacrificing men and women of the early times endangered their lives and braved many hardships in the wild Indian coutry to open the way to happy homes, schools, churches and the blessings of our present civilization. Some of these were Henry Poe, Martin Gambill, Thomas Sutherland, Timothy Perkins, Captain John Cox, Henry Hardin, Canada Richardson, James Douglas, Daniel Dickson and Elijah Calloway. Besides these were many others whose names awaken much unwritten history: Miller, Blevins, Ham, Reeves, Woodin, Barr, Baker, Eller, Goodman, Ray, Burkett, Graybeal, Houck, Kilby, Ashley, Jones, Gentry, Smith, Plummer, Lewis, Sutherland, McMillan, Colvard, Barker, Senter, Maxwell, Calhoun, Sapp, Thomas, Worth, Oliver and others."

HAYWOOD COUNTY.[17] "In the legislature of 1808, General Thomas Love, whose home was near where the 'Brown' house now stands back of the McAfee cottage in Waynesville, and who was that year representative from Buncombe county in the General Assembly, introduced a bill having for its purpose to organize a county out of that portion of Buncombe west of its present western and southwestern boundary and extending to the Tennessee line, including all the territory in the present counties of Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Swain, Graham, Clay, and Cherokee. The bill met with favor, was passed, ratified and became a law December 23, 1808.

"On Richland creek, about the year 1800, the nucleus of a village had been formed on the beautiful ridge between its limpid waters and those of Raccoon creek. The ridge is less than a mile wide and attracted settlers on account of the picturesque mountains on either side and the delightfulness of the climate. At that early time a considerable population was

Captain Joseph
the Carson resi-
e had been built
in was so called
he Revolutionary
ntain till his hid-
ired and returned
Iulatto mountain
r of the soil, but
s applied to the

n Floyd county,
E[illegible]ds, Febru-
In 1849 he was
o in 1853. He
ught one seven
erate War. He
of "Footprints
C., in August,

arded was Col.
was almost uni-
"Two Headed
y 8, 1788. His
in Ashe county
was a merchant,
rson. He mar-
h Miss America
n Andrew Jack-
became one of
f the Superior
13.[10] At sub-
aster and gave
of slaves and
Yadkin river,
in 1899, Book
a" who was
[illegible]d at Jef-
er and an up-
s. Heath then

married Alston Davis. She was born February 26, 1816, and died May 25, 1903. Her will was probated in 1903, Book E, p. 524.

A Tragic Death. In October, 1861, George Bower followed a runaway slave to the ford of the Yadkin river. He was in his carriage, and the negro driver told him the river was too swollen to admit of fording it at that time. Col. Bower, insisting, however, the colored man drove in. The current took the carriage with its single occupant far beyond the bank. Col. Bower was drowned, but the driver and horses escaped.

Stephen Thomas. This gentleman was a progressive and valuable citizen of Creston, having kept a store and tavern there. He was born in May, 1796, and died in May, 1861. His wife was a daughter of Timothy Perkins. He reared a splendid family.[12]

David Worth. He was descended from William Worth, who emigrated from England in the reign of Charles the Second. His father had owned considerable property under the Commonwealth, but at the Restoration it had been confiscated, and his family scattered in search of safety. William had a son, Joseph, born in Massachusetts, and Joseph's son Daniel, married Sarah Husey. Daniel Worth was a son of Joseph and was born in Guilford county, October 15, 1810. Daniel Worth was the father of David Worth, who came to Creston about 1828, and died December 10, 1888. He was a tanner by trade. He also was a most valuable citizen and highly respected. He married Miss Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Stephen Thomas. She was born January 18, 1821, and died October 22, 1895.[13]

Zachariah Baker. He lived at Creston and was a successful farmer and stock raiser. His wife was Miss Zilphea Dickson. They reared a large family of influential and successful citizens. One of his sons, John, married Delilah Eller, and the other, Marshall, married Mary Eller, a daughter of Luke Eller.[14]

The Graybeals. They are said to be of Dutch ancestry. are generally thrifty and successful folk, and own much real estate and live stock. They are honest, frugal and among the best citizens of Ashe.

(2)

Virginia Wills and Administration's
1632 - 1800

page 225

Iler, Frederich
Godfrey 1771 w

Archives of the Pioneers of
Tazewell County, Virginia

Rockingham County, Virginia

Eiler, Peter (18x2) T2 D8 8-41

OCT 29 1987

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Alice C.--Y
Anna--YorkC
Annie--York
Annie J. (B

Bertram--Yo
Charles A.--
Charles H.--
Charles J.--
Charles L.--
Christian--
Daniel--Yor
Daniel C.--
Daniel C.--
David--York
David E.--Y
David F.--Y
Della--York
Edgar--Powe
Edward--Yor
Eliza (Boye

Elizabeth I)
Elizabeth (

Ellen--York
Ellsworth--
Elmer--York
Elmer E.--)
F.P.--York(
Frederick--
George--Yor

)

)

George W.--

)
Harrison--)

OVER

14394
14999
14487

For key to the title abbreviations used above see the "Key Index" on the colored front pages of v. 10, (and of the first volume of each year thereafter). For "Hints" on using this INDEX effectively, and explanation of the other abbreviations used in it, see the colored front pages of each volume.

AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

Spc 929.1 A51A

For key to the title abbreviations used above see the "Key Index" on the colored front pages of v. 10, (and of the first volume of each year thereafter). For "Hints" on using this INDEX effectively, and explanation of the other abbreviations used in it, see the colored front pages of each volume.

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NORTH CAROLINA TAX PAYERS
1701 – 1786

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ISLER, JOHN ——— CRAV 1769
4 SLAVES

ISLER, WILLIAM ——— CRAV 1769
8 SLAVES

CRAVEN COUNTY
1719, 1720, 1769

filed by
CLARENCE E. RATCLIFF

Baltimore
Genealogical Publishing Co.
1986

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Alvaretta K. Register
Address 307 A College Blvd.
City, State Statesboro, Ga. 30458
Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

79 A

Chart No. ____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 William Bennie ILER Jr. 20171 VY
b. 17 Aug. 1944
p.b. Polk Co., Fla.
m. 10 Sept. 1967
d.
p.d.

2 William Bennie ILER Sr. 20169
(Father of No. 1)
b. 2 Feb. 1915
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m. 27 June 1942, Hillsboro Co Fla.
d.
p.d

3 Vera Collins 20170 - VY1997*
(Mother of No. 1)
b. 6 Feb. 1912
p.b. Polk Co., Fla.
d. 16 JUL 1987
p.d. PASCO CO, FLA.

4 Sylvester V. 20118 ILER
(Father of No. 2)
b. 15 March 1882
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m. Dec. 1902 Bulloch
d. 18 Aug. 1943
p.d Chatham Co., Ga.

5 Mariam MIKELL 20119 VY199*
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 30 March 1882
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
d. 5 June 1976
p.d. Chatham Co., Ga.
Buried Bulloch Co

6 Franklin Bethel COLLINS 20287
(Father of No. 3)
b. 27 Oct. 1873
p.b. Hillsborough Co., Fla.
m. 11 Sept. 1904
d. 17 Feb. 1945
p.d Polk Co., Fla.

7 Rosa GODWIN 20288
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 25 May 1888
p.b. Polk Co., Fla.
d. 12 July 1960
p.d. Hillsborough Co., Fla.

Sandra Joyce SALEMI 20172
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 26 Feb. 1946 d.
p.b. Hillsborough Co p.d.

8 Adam J. ILER 19937 VY19
(Father of No. 4)
b. 3 April 1839
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m.
d. 15 Oct. 1910
p.d Bulloch Co., Ga. VY19*

9 Sarah Jane DONALDSON 19938
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 3 Oct. 1848
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
d. 7 May 1928
p.d Chatham Co., Ga.

10 David B. MIKELL 39187
(Father of No. 5)
b. 7 March 1856
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m. 17 Sept. 1878 Bulloch
d. 5 June 1923
p.d Bulloch Co. Ga
Bur. Rowe-Davis-Mikell Cem

11 Margaret Elmina NESSMITH 39188
(Mother of No. 5)
b. 27 Feb. 1861
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
d. 30 March 1902
p.d. Bulloch Co Ga.; Bur
Rowe-Davis-Mikell Cem

12 John Perry COLLINS
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 Anna GODWIN
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 John E. GODWIN 39185
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 Elizabeth S---- (?) 39186
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 William ILER 19897
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. BH)
b. b 1794-1800 Va
m.
d.

17 Elizabeth Jones, b. 1800 19898
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. C)
b.
d.

18 Mikell Donaldson 20285
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. D)
b.
m. 14 Jan. 1847
d.

19 Rebecca Williams 20286
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. E)
b.
d.

20 General E. MIKELL 39189
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. F)
b. 19 Apr 1807
m. 2 Feb. 1843 Bulloch Co
d. 6 Apr. 1861

21 Nancy Ann BEASLEY 39190
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. G)
b. 27 Dec. 1816
d. 10 May 1894

22 Noah NESSMITH
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. H)
b. c 1826
m.
d.

23 Nancy Ann C. DENMARK
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. J)
b. c 1843
d.

24 Enoch COLLINS
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. K)
b.
m. 9 Mch. 1827
d.

25 Fatima KNIGHT
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. L)
b.
d.

26
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. M)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. N)
b.
d.

28
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. P)
b.
m.
d.

29
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. Q)
b.
d.

30
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. R)
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. S)
b.
d.

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler_____

Address_____

City, State_____

Date_____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. A.

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Chart No. C

e Pioneers
regrass
by Huxford
3 p 158

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Elizabeth JONES
b. 1801 (census)
p.b. Ga.
m. 2 March 1819 Bulloch Co. Ga.
d.
p.d.

2 Thomas JONES (Father of No. 1)
b. ca 1775
p.b.
m. 17 April 1799 Bulloch Co
d. ca 1835
p.d Bulloch Co., Ga.

3 Martha DENMARK (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d. Will probated 10 Jan 1853
p.d. Bulloch Co., Ga.

4 William JONES (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 William DENMARK (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Francis JONES Sr. (Father of No. 4)
b. ca 1730
p.b. N.C.
m. 2nd: ca 1762 N.C.
d. 1774, March
p.d Burke Co., Ga.(St. Matthew's Parish)

9 Elizabeth Huckabee (Mother of No. 4)
b. ca 1737
p.b.
d. ca 1798
p.d
m. 2nd: John Mizell

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Francis Jones
b.
m.
d. 1755 Edgecombe Co NC
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. CA)

17 Mary Ridley
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. CB)

18
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. CC)

19
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. CD)

20
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. CE)

21
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. CF)

22
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. CG)

23
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. CH)

24
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. CJ)

25
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. CK)

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. CL)

27
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. CM)

28
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. CN)

29
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. CP)

30
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. CQ)

31
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. CR)

_____ (Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler_____

Address_____

City, State_____

Date_____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 16 on chart No. C .

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Chart No. CA

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Francis JONES
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d. Will probated Aug. 1755 Edgecomb Co., N.C.

2 Francis JONES I (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d Isle of Wight Co. Va.

3 (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 Matthew JONES (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

5 Eliza ALBRIDGTON (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 Richard ALBRIDGTON (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d. 1683
p.d

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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Ancestor Chart

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Name of Compiler_____

Address_____

City, State_____

Date_____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 17 on chart No. C.

Chart No. CB

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Mary Ridley
b. 1704
p.b.
m. 1720
d.
p.d.

2 Capt. Nathaniel Ridley
(Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d. 1727
p.d

3 Elizabeth DAY
(Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4
(Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

5
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 James Day
(Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m. 1681
d. 1701
p.d

7 Mary Thompson
(Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 William Thompson
(Father of No. 7)
b. c 1655
p.b.
m. 1678
d.
p.d

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

17
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 Sir Roger Thompson of Yorkshire
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

_____
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.
p.b. p.d.

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(3)

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler_____

Address_____

City, State_____

Date_____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 18 on chart No. A.

(83) D

Chart No. ____

ime to Am
nen 5 yrs
.d. ca
774

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Mikell DONALDSON 20285
b. ca 1827
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m. 24 March 1844 Bulloch Co
d.
p.d.

2 James DONALDSON
(Father of No. 1)
b. 27 Nov. 1804
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m. 25 March 1824 Bulloch Co
d.
p.d Bulloch Co., Ga.

2A p. 55

3 Dicy NEVILLE
(Mother of No. 1)
b. ca 1804
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
d.
p.d.

4 Robert Donaldson
(Father of No. 2)
b. ca 1769
p.b. Scotland or Ireland
m. ca 1789
d. 1852
p.d Bolloch Co., Ga.

5 Peggy Erwin
(Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 Jacob Nevills
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1769 S.C. or
Effingham Co., Ga.
m. 11 Nov. 1798 Bulloch Co
d.
p.d

7 Nancy "Nicy" Henderson
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 1780
p.b. Effingham Co., Ga.
d. 1889
p.d. Bulloch Co., Ga.

Rebecca Williams
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 John DONALDSON
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b. Ireland or Scotland
m.
d.
p.d Jones Co. Ga.

9
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 John Nevils (Rev. Soldier
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1744-45
p.b. Beaufort Co., N.C.
m. 13 Oct. 1768
d. 1804, Will prob. 30 July
p.d Bulloch Co., Ga.

13 Frances Ann Mixon or Nixon
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 1751
p.b. S.C.
d. 1815
p.d. Bulloch Co., Ga.

14 Michael Henderson
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)

17
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)

19
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 Jacob Nevils son of James
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)

29
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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Ancestor Chart

(84)

Name of Compiler_____

Address_____

City, State_____

Date_____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 20 on chart No. A.

Chart No. F

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 General E. MIKELL 39189
b. 19 April 1807
p.b.
m. 2 Feb. 1843 Bulloch Co., Ga.
d. 6 April 1861
p.d. Bulloch Co., Ga. Bur Rowe-Davis-Mikell Cem. Bul. Co.

2 (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

3 (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Nancy Ann Beasley
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18 (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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(37)

Ancestor Chart

85

Name of Compiler _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 21 on chart No. A.

Chart No. G

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Nancy Ann BEASLEY 39190
b. 27 Dec. 1816
p.b.
m. 2 Feb. 1843 Bulloch Co. Ga.
d. 10 May 1894, Bulloch Co.
p.d. Bur. Rowe-Davis-Mikell Cem.

2 (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

3 (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

5 (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

General E. Mikell
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. d.

8 (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

17
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)

18
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

19
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)

20
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

21
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)

22
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

23
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)

24
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

25
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)

26
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

27
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)

28
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

29
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)

30
b.
m.
d.
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

31
b.
d.
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)

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Ancestor Chart

86

Name of Compiler _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Date _____

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. 23 on chart No. A.

Chart No. J

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Nancy Ann C. DENMARK
b. ca 1843
p.b. Bulloch Co., Ga.
m. 5 March 1857 Bulloch Co
d.
p.d.

2 _____ (Father of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

3 _____ (Mother of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

4 _____ (Father of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

5 _____ (Mother of No. 2)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

6 _____ (Father of No. 3)
b.
p,b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 _____ (Mother of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

Noah Nessmith
(Spouse of No. 1)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 _____ (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 _____ (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 _____ (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 _____ (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 _____ (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13 _____ (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 _____ (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 _____ (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 _____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

17 _____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

18 _____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

19 _____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

20 _____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

21 _____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

22 _____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

23 _____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

24 _____ (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

25 _____ (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

26 _____ (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

27 _____ (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

28 _____ (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

29 _____ (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

30 _____ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
m.
d.

31 _____ (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. _____)
b.
d.

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03

CENSUS, 1790 NORTH CAROLINA

(87)

FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEWBERN DISTRICT, DOBBS COUNTY—Continued.

NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.
Barfield, William	2		2		
Barfield, Mills	2	3	5		
Barfield, John	2	2	3		
Barfield, James	3	3	6		
Hooke, Roger	2	3	2		
Hays, Susannah	3	3	3		
Shacklefoot, Willowby	1	2	3		
Ormond, William	2	3	3		12
Barfield, Thomas	1	1		1	
Murfree, William	1	1	4		4
Murfree, John	1	4	4	1	5
Murfree, Jethro	2	1	4		9
Young, James	1		5		
Jones, Joseph	1	1	4		
Wade, Samuel	1	3	3		
Sanderson, John	1		2		
Hicks, Jesse	1	1	4		
Grunsley, Sherod	1	1	2		
House, Joseph	1	1	3		3
Turnage, Luke	1	1	1		
Turnage, James	2	1	1		
Magee, Daniel	1		4		
Edwards, Benjamin	1	1	5		
Butts, Elizabeth	2	1	1		
Butts, George	1		1		
Butts, Aaron	1		1		
Butts, James	1				
Tunnage, Daniel	1	1	4		
Deale, Abel	2		1		
Tunnage, George	1	2	3		
Jones, David	1		5		
Mayers, Timothy	1	3	3		
Readick, William	3	2	4		
Deal, Thomas	1	2	5		
Mayers, Mark	4	1	2		
Goodson, William	1	2	3		
Mayers, James	1	1	3		
Mayers, John	1	4	3		
Tonnage, Jesse	1	2	2		
Chalcraft, Levi	1	2	5		
M'Gee, John	1		1		
Taylor, Hillary, Senr	3	2	4		
Taylor, Hilary, Junr	1		2		
Davis, Martin	1	1	3		
Davis, James, Senr	1	3	1		1
Davis, James	1	3	3		
Griffin, William	1	2	2		
Griffin, Drew	1	1	3		
Hooker, Hymerick	1	4	2		5
Jones, John	1	2	8		2
Holliday, Samuel	1	1	4		8
Jones, William, Senr	1	1	3		
Jones, Sylvanus	2	1	5		
Lassiter, Nathan	2	1	4		14
Jones, William	1	1	2		
Pope, John	1	4	5		15
Harper, John	1	2	3		1
Tindale, Joshua	1	2	1		
Barfield, James	1	3	3		
Bryant, Benjamin	1	1	4		9
Roberts, Roger	1	4	3		
Olds, Arthur	3	5	1		5
Readick, John	1	2	4		1
Hamilton, John	1		2		
Hort, Robin	1	4	4		18
Carr, Titus	2	3	4		29
Durdin, William	2	1	1	1	11
Tunnage, William	2	2	2		
Broom, Mellus	1	4	6		4
Taylor, Henry	1		5		7
Taylor, John	1	2	2		
Rolls, Cornelius	1	2	2		
Spiva, Ephraim	1	1	1		
Spiva, Caleb	1	2	2		3
Hart, Lucretia	2	2	3		1
Smith, William	1	4	2		
Farris, William	2	1	5		5
Parrymore, Benjamin	1	1	2		
Dukes, John	1	3	3		
Hardison, James	2	1	4		
Van Pelt, Anthony	3	2	4		
Menter, James	1	6	2		
Butler, William	1	1	1		
Griffin, Joshua	1	3	3		
Coward, Edward	2	2	4		2
Coward, James	2	2	6		
Coward, Needham	1	5	5		1
Miller, George	2	1	6		
Miller, William	1				
Holliday, John	2				2
Jones, Daniel	1	1	2		
Ormond, William	1				
Musick, John	2		3		
M'Coye, William	1				
Harrell, John	1				
Griffin, Benjamin	1				
Miller, John	1		1		
Jones, John	2	3	4	2	1
Vance, David	1	2	2		
Coward, John	1	1	5		2
Coward, Elisha	2	2	3		
Howard, Frederick	1		6		
Coward, James	1	2	2		
Coward, Ann			1		1
Philips, James	1	1	2		
Putnell, Stephen	1	1	2		
Kilpatrick, Israel	1		2		
Wade, John	1	2	4		
Moore, John	1	2	4		
Pate, John, junr	1	1	3		
Pate, John, Senr	2		2		3
Pate, Sarah		2	3		
Owens, Ann Pella			2		2
Pate, William, Senr	2	2	2		
Pate, William, Junr	1	2	3		
Philips, Mark, junr	1	2	1		
Moseley, Elizabeth		2	3		8
Moseley, Tully	1	1	1		5
Patrick, Martha			2		5
Partridge, John	1	3	5		
Voss, Ephraim	2	2	4		
Parker, Joseph	1		2		
Withrington, Robert	1	2	3		2
Johnston, Isaiah	1	1	1		1
Bond, Isband	1		3		
Jones, William	1	1	2		2
Jones, John	1	2	3		1
Jones, John	1	1	1		3
Jones, Richard	1	4	7		
Harvey, Matthias	2	1	4		4
Philips, Mason	3	1	2		
Philips, Benjamin	1		1		
Voss, William	1	2	5		
Moore, Ephraim	1		1		
Fortner, William	1	2	2		
Sullvan, John	1		4		
Johnston, Mary	2		5		
Johnston, Elijah	1	4	2		1
Cole, Thomas	1	2	1		
Tull, Charles	1	2	3		4
Ward, Hugh	2	4	7		
Peters, William	1	2	4		
Britton; Joseph	1	1	6		4
Withrington, Willis	1	1	2		
Withrington, Nathan	1		2		6
Patrick, Manning	2	1	3		9
Smith, Isum	1	1	1		1
Pope, William	1	1	4		3
Dannel, Josiah	1		2		4
Bright, James	1	2	6		8
Bell, George	2	1	8		7
Ingram, Charles	2	1	4		
Williams, Job	1	4	3		
Baker, Elijah	1	2	2		2
Baker, Frederick	1	2	2		2
Adams, Willowby	1		1		
Powell, John	1		2		
Micks, Jacob	1		2		
Grant, Isaac	1		2		
Grant, Mary		3	2		
Fortner, James	3	1	4		2
Powell, Daniel	1	1	5		
Fortner, Emanuel	2	3	3		
Moore, William, Senr	2	2	3		
Moore, William, junr	1	3	6		
Moore, John	1	2	2		
Moore, Isaiah	1	5	3		
Moore, Ephraim	1		2		
Moore, Amaziah	1	3	2		
Taylor, Christopher	2		2		
Taylor, James	1		4		
Hamilton, John	1	4	2		
Hutchins, Elijah	1		2		
Hamilton, Sarah			4		
Budd, Thomas	3		1		
Smith, Job	1	2	2		
Jones, William	1	2	2		1
Withrington, Stephen	1	3	3		
Withrington, Daniel	1		2		2
Dismal, John	1				
Philips, Thomas	2	1	2		
Dismal, Daniel	1		3		
Dismal, Jeremiah	1	5	2		
Ingram, James, Senr	2	1	5		
Ingram, James, junr	2	5	3		2
Jackson, Sarah		2	3		
Alexander, Frances		1	2		
Falconer, Olive	1	2	2		
Wootus, Merkland	1		1		
Wootus, John	2		2		
Bruton, Simon	2		2		1
Cunningham, Jester	1	2	3		
Withrington, Cleaverly	2	4	4		
Turner, Reuben	1		2		
Abbot, Elizabeth	1	3	3		6
Bond, William	1		2		6
Wilson, John	3	2	3		2
Collier, Mary	1		3		3
Withrington, William	1	2	3		
Griffin, Simon	1	1	6		
Ramsay, Thomas	2	1	4		
Moore, Thomas	1	1	4		
Philips, Mark, Senr	2	7	7		
Browning, George	1	4	4		
Croom, Joshua	1	2	2		9
Parrot, John, junr	1	4	2		
Parrot, John, Sen	3	1	4		3
Parrot, Jacob	2	2	3		4
Hartsfield, John, Senr	2		1	2	2
Hartsfield, David	1	1	2		
Hodges, John	1	1	3		
Hodges, Richard	2	2	5		
Creach, Benjamin	2	2	4		
Creach, Ezekiel	1	3	4		
Bird, Richard, Senr	1		1		2
Bird, Richard, junr	1		1		
Mewborn, Parrot	1		2		
Bird, Eleanor		1	3		1
Tull, John	1	3	3		15
Tull, William	1	1	5		5
Bright, Mary			3		8
Baker, Abram	2	2	4		9
Thomas, Ratlo	1	3	5		
Williams, Joseph	1		1		
Arnet, Peter	1		1		
Hutchins, Miles	1	4	7		2
Hartsfield, Paul	2	1	3		4
Williams, Joseph	2	1	1		
Williams, Joshua	2	2	7		
Wilson, James	2		2		
Frizell, John	1		1		
Hill, Mary	1	2	3		
Birton, Benjamin	1		1		
Brown, Richard	1				
Brown, John	1	4	3		
Robinson, Benjamin	2	3	1		
Bush, Sanders	1	2	1		
Cox, John	2		1		
Scean, Elijah	1	1	3		
Freeman, John	1	1	2		
Tillman, John	1	2	2		
Sutton, William	1	1	1		
Hardy, Major	1	1	2		1
Kennedy, Mary		1	2		1
Lewis, Benjamin	1	1	3		
Kennedy, Walter	1		4		1
Kennedy, John	1	1	2		
Morris, Jonathan	1	1	3		2
Arundell, William	1	1	6		3
Pool, Aaron	1	3	3		3
Pool, Joseph	1	3	2		
Caswell, James	1	1	3		
Caswell, Ann	1	1	2		3
Westbrooke, Moses	2	4	5		6
Wiggins, John	1	3	2		
Wiggins, Gersham	3		3		3
Hartsfield, John, junr	1	1	2		
Hartsfield, Shadrach	1		4		3
Pool, Joslah	1		1		
Pool, Samuel	1	2	5		
Lovick, Moses	3	2	3		
Bush, Abram	1				
Difnall, David	2	1	4		
Pool, William	1		3		
Dannels, Mary			2		
Iler, Nelly			2		14999
Thomson, John	1		2		
Smith, Elizabeth			3		
Smith, Joshua	1	1	3		
Smith, Nathan	1	2	1		
Smith, Jesse	1	1	2		14991
Iler, William, Senr	1		3		14993
Iler, William, junr	1	1	4		
M'Coye, Ann			2		
Barwick, Margaret		2	2		
Wine, Claret	1		3		
Bars, John	2	1	8		
Garret, Ann			5		
Harrison, Thomas	1	1	4		
Martin, William	1		4		
Templer, Rachel		2	2		
Paradise, John	1				
Arnett, John	1		4		
Aldridge, John	1	1	3		2
Aldridge, Jesse	1		2		
Aldridge, William, Senr	1	1	4		2
Taylor, Isaac	2		2		
Aldridge, William, Jur	1				2
Aldridge, Thomas	1		3		1
Hardy, Sarah	1	1	3		5
Croom, Hardy	1		1		17

(3)

ILER, WILLIAM (15034)	SUMTER CO. S. C.	928	11010-02110-
ILES, WILLIAM (15001)	YORK CO., S. C.	972	32010-10010-
ILL, SUSANNA	CHARLESTON CO. S.C.	119	10000-22101-
ILOW, POTTER	UNION DIST. SC	228	10010-00000-
INABNIT, B.	COLLETON CO. S.C.	159	01001-00010-0
INABNIT, CHRISTIAN	ORANGE CO., S.C.	275	12-01-20100-1
INABNIT, J. JR.	COLLETON CO. S.C.	159	10010-00100-0
INABNIT, PETER	ORANGE CO., S.C.	291	40001-00010-0
INBUDEN, PETER	ORANGE CO., S.C.	295	11001-41010-01
INFINGER, BARBARY	ORANGE CO., S.C.	283	21200-11010-00
INFINGER, CONRAD	ORANGE CO., S.C.	283	31010-20100-00
INGEVINE, PETER	ABBEVILLE DIST. SC	32	00001-00000-02
INGLE, JACOB	PENDLETON DIS. SC	38	10110-10200-00
INGLE, POLSIR	PENDLETON DIS. SC	39	01001-20001-00
INGLES, WILLIAM	COLLETON CO. S.C.	165	10010-20010-00
INGLESBY, HENRY	CHARLESTON CO. S.C.	153	12020-20110-00
INGLESBY, WILLIAM	CHARLESTON CO. S.C.	126	10010-00020-00
INGLIS, ALEXANDER	COLLETON CO. S.C.	178	21020-00011-00
INGLISH, DOMINICK	CHARLESTON CO. S.C.	114	10010-00100-00
INGOLSBY, CHARLES	MARLBORO CO. SC	54	40010-12010-00
INGRAM, ARTHUR	LANCASTER DIST SC	11	20001-30001-01
INGRAM, BENJAMIN	PENDLETON DIST. S.C.	24	00010-00010-00
INGRAM, CHARLES	KERSHAW CO., S.C.	417	20110-12010-00
INGRAM, JAMES	PENDLETON DIST. S.C.	22	01001-00001-00
INGRAM, JOHN	LANCASTER DIST SC	6	11020-40020-0-10
INGRAM, JOHN	BARNWELL DIST. SC	46	00100-01000-00
INGRAM, JOHN JUN	LANCASTER DIST SC	6	02410-10201-01
INGRAM, MARY	SALEM CO., S.C.	931	01100-10010-00
INGRAM, MARY	SUMTER CO. S. C.	931	01100-10010-00
INGRAM, NATHANIEL	CHARLESTON CO. S.C.	118	10010-11100-00
INGRAM, SHADRICK	PENDLETON DIS. SC	40	32110-10110-00
INGRAM, WILL	LANCASTER DIST SC	15	02001-00101-00
INGRAM, WILLIAM	PENDLETON DIST. S.C.	24	30010-30100-00
INGRAM, WILLIAM	EDGEFIELD CO. SC	141	12001-20010-01
INHIBINIT, MARGARET	ORANGE CO., S.C.	309	00100-00010-29
INLOE, JAMES	UNION DIST. SC	228	10010-00001-00
INLOE, JOHN	UNION DIST. SC	228	00001-10100-00
INLOE, PHILLIP	UNION DIST. SC	226	10100-01000-00
INLOE, THOMAS	UNION DIST. SC	231	00010-00000-00
INLOW, DESON	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	32001-11010-00
INLOW, JOHN	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	01110-40010-00
INMAN, AMAS	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	20010-00001-00
INMAN, ARTHER	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	00100-00000-00
INMAN, ELIZEBETH	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	11000-11010-00
INMAN, EZEKIEL	UNION DIST. SC	248	10100-00100-00
INMAN, HENRY	FAIRFIELD CO. SC	236	00100-00100-00
INMAN, JEHU	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	00111-00102-00
INMAN, JOHN	UNION DIST. SC	247	10100-00100-00
INMON, RUFUS	LAURENS DIST. SC	41	31301-11201-00
INNMAN, JOSHUA	ORANGE CO., S.C.	303	10001-10010-00
INOARDS, WILLIAM	GREENVILLE CO. S.C.	268	21010-31010-00
INSCO, ABEL	NEWBERRY DIST SC	81	00010-20110-00
INSCO, JAMES	NEWBERRY DIST SC	80	00110-30010-00
INSLEY, JOB	MARLBORO CO. SC	54	42010-11110-00
INZOR, AMBROUS	BARNWELL DIST. SC	50	00001-04001-00
IRBY, CHARLES	MARLBORO CO. SC	54	00100-01000-09
IRBY, JOHN	YORK CO., S. C.	974	01010-20010-00
IRBY, ISHAM	PENDLETON DIST. S.C.	27	01101-01101-00
IRBY, WILLIAM	PENDLETON DIST. S.C.	28	00010-00010-00

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

To the Officers and Members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy:

I, the undersigned, would respectfully petition to become a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Ohio Division Jefferson Davis Chapter located at Akron County of Summit, and if accepted, do hereby promise a strict compliance with the laws and usages of this Organization.

The Confederate Patriot through whom I claim membership, and who adhered to the cause of the Confederate States of America was my Grandfather
(give relationship to Patriot)

whose name was Adam J. Iler 19937 of Bullock County, Georgia
(Also Type or Print Full Name) (give place of residence of Patriot)

Maiden Name Audrey Lee Iler 20120
(Sign Maiden Name on Line Above)

Audrey Lee Iler
(Type Maiden Name on Line Above)

Married Name Audrey Lee Smith
(Sign Married Name on Line Above)

Wesley Lawton Smith
(Type Husband's Full Name on Line Above)

Address 2780 Front Street.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Mrs Ruby Mahaney
Mrs. L E Goodwin
Mrs I L Butler
Credentials Committee

(ALL NAMES SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN FULL)

43

FILE IN LINEAGE UP TO AND INCLUDING CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR OR RELATIVE ONLY

90 BACTOLO ON HONEY ST

I, Audrey Lee (Iler) Smith was born on the 29 day of September 1903

Town Statesboro County Bullock State Georgia Country U.S.A.

I claim eligibility as stated below from Adam J. Iler
(Give Name in Full)

My Confederate ~~Relative~~ Ancestor, 19937 who belonged to Company B. Hardwick Regiment Mounted Rifles
Infantry
Cavalry from the State of Georgia and he was ~~killed~~, paroled, or discharged on July 7, 1865

Sylvester Iler 20118
and his wife
Miriam MIKELL 20119
(maiden name)

1. I am the daughter of
born Mar 15, 1882 where Bullock County, Ga.
died August 18, 1943 where Bloomingdale, Ga.
born Mar 30, 1882 where Bullock County, Ga.
died JUN 5, 1976 where Sav.
married Dec 1902 where Bullock County, Ga.

Adam J. Iler 19937
and his wife
Sara Jane ~~Donaldson~~ DENMARK 19938
(maiden name)

Apr 3, 1839 2. My ~~mother~~ father was the ~~brother~~ son ~~daughter~~ ~~sister~~ of
born ~~1828~~ where North Carolina
died 1910 where Bullock County, Ga
born OCT 31 1848 where Bryan County, Ga.
died MAY 7 1928 where Bullock County, Ga
married where

---

3. The said was the son brother daughter sister of
born where
and his wife
died where
born where
(maiden name)
died where
married where

---

4. The said was the son daughter of
born where
and his wife
died where
born where
(maiden name)
died where
married where

---

5. The said was the daughter son of
born where
and his wife
died where
born where
(maiden name)
died

(2)

91

Historical Proof: (Copy Official War Record in this space. Enclose original for file.)

(Do not staple or paste war record) War Department, The Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D. C.
April 13, 1942.

The records show that A.J. Iler, name not found as Adam J.Iler, a sergeant of company B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles, Georgia, Confederate States Army, enlisted December 9, 1862 in Bryan County.

By consolidation of organizations about February 1864.he became sergeant of Company H, 7th Regiment Georgia Calvalry, Confederate State Army. The Company muster roll for September and October 1864, last on file, shows him absent.

Union Prisoner of war records show that he was captured June 11,1864 at Louisa, Court House, imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland and Elmira. New York, Where he was released July , 1865 on taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. Residence Whitesville, Georgia.

J.A. Ulio
Major General
The Adjutant General
By H.B,N.

1 Incl.

19

COUNTY, OF ..... } ss.

On this ..... day of ..... 19.. personally appeared before me

.....

my presence and made oath to the truth therein contained.

.....

.....

.....

My Commission Expires ..... Notary Public

.....

.....

.....

19937

(Confederate.)

I | Hardwick Mtd. Rifles. | Ga.

A. J. Isler

1st Lt., { Capt. J. L. McAllister's Company, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for July & Aug't., 1863.

Enlisted:

When Dec. 5, 1862.

Where Bryan Co.

By whom J. L. McAllister

Period War

Last paid:

By whom

To what time ....., 186

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

*This company was divided about September, 1863, by order of General Beauregard, and formed Companies A and B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.

The Hardwick Mounted Rifles were consolidated with the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and four companies of the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry by S. O. No. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated February 13, 1864, to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

Book mark:

Jno. Blackmond

(Confederate.)

I | Hardwick Mtd. Rifles. | Ga.

A J Isler

Pvt., { Capt. J. L. McAllister's Co., Hardwick Mounted Rifles (unattached).*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for May & June, 1863.

Enlisted:

When Dec. 9, 1862.

Where Bryan Co.

By whom J. L. McAllister

Period War

Last paid:

By whom

To what time ....., 186

Present or absent (Present

Remarks:

*This company was divided about September, 1863, by order of General Beauregard, and formed Companies A and B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.

The Hardwick Mounted Rifles were consolidated with the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and four companies of the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry by S. O. No. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated February 13, 1864, to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

Book mark:

Geo Bowman

43

(P)

(Confederate.)

I | Hardwick Mtd. Rifles. | Ga.

A. J. Iler

2 Sgt, Co. B, { Hardwick Mounted Rifles, unattached.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Jan. & Feb., 1864.

Enlisted:
When May 15, 1863.
Where Bryan Co.
By whom J. L. McAllister
Period War

Last paid:
By whom Maj. H. Kirsch
To what time Jan. 1, 1864.

Bounty paid $ 100 ; due $ 100

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

*This company was formed of men transferred from Capt. McAllister's Company, Hardwick Mounted Rifles, which was divided about September, 1863, by order of General Beauregard, and formed Companies A and B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.

The Hardwick Mounted Rifles were consolidated with the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and four companies of the 23d Battalion Georgia Cavalry by S. O. No. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated February 13, 1864, to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

Book mark:

J. V. B. Dowd

(Confederate.)

I | Hardwick Mtd. Rifles. | Ga.

A. J. Iler

2 Sgt, Co. B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Nov. & Dec., 1863.

Enlisted:
When May 15, 1863.
Where Bryan Co.
By whom J. L. McAllister
Period War

Last paid:
By whom Maj. H. Kirsch
To what time Nov. 1, 1863

Bounty paid, $ 100 ; due, $ 100

Present or absent Present

Remarks: Wounded in face, $24.40

*This company was formed of men transferred from Capt. McAllister's Company, Hardwick Mounted Rifles, which was divided about September, 1863, by order of General Beauregard, and formed Companies A and B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.

The Hardwick Mounted Rifles were consolidated with the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and four companies of the 23d Battalion Georgia Cavalry by S. O. No. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated February 13, 1864, to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

Book mark:

J. V. B. Dowd

(Confederate.)

I | Hardwick Mtd. Rifles. | Ga.

A. J. Iler

2 Sgt, Co. B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept. & Oct., 1863

Enlisted:
When May 15, 1863
Where Bryan Co.
By whom J. L. McAllister
Period War

Last paid:
By whom
To what time , 186

Bounty paid, $ 100 ; due, $ 100

Present or absent Present

Remarks: Appointed Sergt. 17.1.63, on detailed to pay as private to 1 Sgt. Transferred from Co. A

*This company was formed of men transferred from Capt. McAllister's Company, Hardwick Mounted Rifles, which was divided about September, 1863, by order of General Beauregard, and formed Companies A and B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.

The Hardwick Mounted Rifles were consolidated with the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and four companies of the 23d Battalion Georgia Cavalry by S. O. No. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated February 13, 1864, to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

Book mark:

J. V. B. Dowd

(Confederate.)

I | Hardwick Mtd. Rifles. | Ga.

A. J. Iler

2 Sgt, Co. B, { Hardwick Mounted Rifles, unattached.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Dated Sept. 2, 1863

Enlisted:
When Dec. 7, 1863
Where Bryan Co.
By whom Capt. J. L. McAllister
Period War

Last paid:
By whom Capt. McAllister
To what time July 1, 1864

Bounty paid, $ 50. 100 ; due, $ 100

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

*This company was formed of men transferred from Capt. McAllister's Company, Hardwick Mounted Rifles, which was divided about September, 1863, by order of General Beauregard, and formed Companies A and B, Hardwick Mounted Rifles.

The Hardwick Mounted Rifles were consolidated with the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and four companies of the 23d Battalion Georgia Cavalry by S. O. No. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated February 13, 1864, to form the 7th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

Book mark:

J. V. B. Dowd

94

(1)

(Confederate.)

GE	7 Cav.	Ga.

A. J. Isler

2 Sgt., Co. H, 7 Reg't Georgia Cavalry.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for May to June, 1864.
Died Aug. 31, 1864

Enlisted:

When May 15, 1863.

Where Bryan Co.

By whom J. L. McAllister

Period War.

Last paid:

By whom Maj. Hirsch

To what time Dec. 31, 1863.

Present or absent Absent.

Remarks Captured by the Yankees near Trevillian Station Va. June the 11th 1864.

*This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry, four companies of the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry and the two companies of the Hardwick Mounted Rifles by S. O. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated Feb. 13, 1861.

Book mark:

E. K. Carleton

(Confederate.)

GE	7 Cav.	Ga.

A. J. Isler

2 Sgt., Co. H, 7 Reg't Georgia Cavalry.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Nov. & Dec., 1864

Enlisted:

When May 15, 1863.

Where Bryan Co.

By whom J. L. McAllister

Period War.

Last paid:

By whom Maj. H. Hirsch

To what time Jan. 1, 1864.

Present or absent Present.

Remarks:

*This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 24th Battalion Georgia Cavalry, four companies of the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry and the two companies of the Hardwick Mounted Rifles by S. O. 37, A. & I. G. O., dated Feb. 13, 1861.

Book mark:

E. K. Carleton

56

2

(Confederate.)

I | 7 Conn | Ga.

A. J. Iler

Sergt 7 Regt. Ga Cav.

Name appears as signature to an

Oath of Allegiance

to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Elmira, N. Y., July 7, 1865.

Place of residence Whitesville, Ga

Complexion Dark; hair Dark

Eyes Grey; height 5 ft. 10½ in.

REMARK: Released July 7, 1865, under Gen'l Orders No. 109, from the A. G. O. dated June 6, 1865.

Remarks:

Number of roll:

71; sheet 2

Comm'r.

(Confederate.)

I | 7 Cav. | Ga.

A. J. Iler

Sergt. Co. K 7 Regt. Ga

Appears on a roll of

Prisoners of War

received at Elmira, N. Y., July 28, 1864, from Point Lookout, Md.

Where captured Louisa Co. Va

When captured June 11, 1864.

Remarks, charges, &c.: Transferred for exchange Oct. 11, 1864.

Elmira, N. Y., Register No. 1; page 83

Comm'r.

(639)

(Confederate.)

I | 7 Cav. | Ga.

A. J. Iler

Sgt, Co. K, 7 Reg't Ga

Appears on a roll of

Prisoners of War

at Point Lookout, Md.

Date of arrival Cox's Mouth June 20, 1864.

Where captured Louisa Co. Va.

When captured June 11, 1864.

Remarks: Transferred to Elmira N.Y. July 25 1864

Point Lookout, Md., Register No. 1; page 234

Comm'r.

Ga.

7 Cav.

A. J. Iler

2 Sgt., Co. K, 7 Reg't Georgia Cavalry*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept & Oct, 1864.

Enlisted: May 5, 1864

When

Where Bryan Co.

By whom J. L. McAllister

Period War

Last paid: By whom Maj. Hirsch

To what time Dec. 31, 1864

Present or absent Absent

Remarks: Captured June 11 1864 Louisa Co. Va.

*This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1st Hallon Georgia Cavalry, four companies of the 4th Georgia Cavalry and the two companies of the Hart Rifles by S. O. 57, A. & I. G. O., dated Feb. 13, 1863

Book mark:

(642)

(96)

(3)

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HF GROUP - IN